TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$1 50
Six months.....75
Three months.....50

A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

	1 insertion.	2 do.	3 do.
Four lines or less,	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
One square, (12 lines,)	50	75	1 00
Two squares,	1 00	1 50	2 00
Three squares,	1 50	2 25	3 00

Over three week and less than three months, 25 cents per square for each insertion.

	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
Six lines or less,	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
One square,	3 00	5 00	7 00
Two squares,	5 00	8 00	10 00
Three squares,	7 00	10 00	15 00
Four squares,	9 00	13 00	20 00
Half a column,	12 00	16 00	24 00
One column,	20 00	30 00	50 00

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding four lines, one year.....$3 00
Administrators' and Executors' Notices.....$1 75
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

Select Poetry.

THE LITTLE COFFIN.

We cannot imagine anything more exquisite of the kind than this poem, by Mrs. H. L. Bostwick. It is one of those poems that one cannot see to read through:—

'Twas a tiny, rosewood thing,
Ebon bound, and glittering
With its stars of silver white,
Silver tablet, blank and bright,
Downy pillowed, satin lined,
That I, loitering, chanced to find,
'Mid the dust, and scent and gloom
Of the undertaker's room,
Waiting, empty—ah! for whom?

Ah! what love-watched cradle bed
Keeps to-night the nestling head,
Or on what soft, pillowing breast
Is the cherub form at rest,
That ere long, with darkened eye,
Sleeping to no lullaby,
Whitely robed, and still, and cold,
Pale flowers slipping from its hold,
Shall this dainty couch enfold?

Ah! what bitter tears shall stain
All this satin sheet like rain,
And what towering hopes be hid
'Neath this tiny coffin lid,
Scarcely large enough to bear
Little words that must be there,
Little words, cut deep and true,
Bleeding mothers' hearts anew—
Sweet pet name, and "Aged two!"

Oh! can sorrow's hovering plumes
Round our pathway cast a gloom,
Chill and darksome as the shade
By an infant's coffin made?
From our arms an angel flies,
And our startled, dazzled eyes,
Weeping round its vacant place,
Cannot rise its path to trace,
Cannot see the angel face!

Interesting Miscellany.

THE FARMERS' HIGH SCHOOL OF PENNSYLVANIA.

This Institution, at this moment, claims the special attention of its friends. Its projectors design that it shall be a school where Agricultural knowledge and science may be obtained at an expense so moderate as to be within the means of those whose occupation is that of a Farmer:—that whilst youths are being taught the business which is to be the occupation of their after life, they will be contributing to their own education, by the labor of their own hands. Under the direction of Professors who will be skilled in the art of farming, and in all those natural sciences which pertain to it, all the management, business and work of the farm, will be performed by the pupils:—whilst their minds are being imbued with the principles and science of agriculture, their daily occupation will be practically testing the truth of what they learn.

It is the desire of the Board of Trustees to put the public in possession of all information respecting the design, present condition, and future prospects of the Farmer's High School, and to ask of them to take such interest in the Institution, as its object and merits demand.

The Board of Trustees in 1855, after a most careful and personal examination of several points, in various quarters of the State, fixed the location in Centre county, on the southern slope of Penn and Nittany Valleys, within, perhaps, five miles of the Geographical Centre of the State, where the land is limestone, fertile and beautiful. As a place for practical agriculture, nothing more favorable could be desired; and it is sufficiently removed from those intrusions and annoyances of a town or public place, so prejudical to the pursuit of study, or the security of a well-managed farm or garden.

Two hundred acres of this land was generously donated to the Institution by Gen. James Irvin, with the privilege of purchasing one hundred acres upon each side of it, at any time within five years, at sixty dollars an acre; and in the mean time, to have possession of the whole, upon the payment of the interest upon the value of the last mentioned two hundred acres. The Board of Trustees took possession of the whole, and have appropriated of it, to the apple and peach orchards, 21¼ acres; to smaller fruits, 5¾ acres; to the garden and nursery, 16¼ acres; and to the campus 12½ acres. A system of record of all the doings on the farm has been arranged, from which we extract the following memorandum of what has been already done:

OF IMPROVEMENTS ON THE FARM.

90 acres have been grubbed and sprouted; 340 rods of fence rows cleared, grubbed, picked and burnt; 67 acres of Wheat sown September 1856, now good, put down in clover; 75 acres of corn planted spring of 1857; 546 rods of hedge planted in 1856; 360 rods of hedge in 1857; 325 rods of rail fence; 43,000 nursery plants set out, comprising a full assortment of the most desirable nursery stock; 250 rods of seed beds of fruits, hedge plants, &c.; 16,000 plants of over 100 different sorts, received as contributions, many of them intended for the aboretum, and now set in reserve beds, until the ground can be prepared; 600 apple trees set out in orchard rows; 400 peach do.; 200, plums, apricot and nectarines do.; 250 pear, standard and dwarf do; 200 cherry; 1000 plants of nuts, berries, &c.; 1500 grapevines in vineyard; 60 avenue maples; 400 chestnut, larch, oak, pine and other seedling timber trees, collected and to be planted in lines, so as to give at sight the measure and location of every part of the farm; 500 pine, spruce, fir, &c., to be planted for sheltering hedge. Of these all are doing well beyond expectation, under the favoring influences of a good season, excepting only a small portion of the contributed plants, which were injured by delay and exposure.

OF BUILDINGS.

One double-storied barn is finished and fitted up, and has been in use parts of two seasons; it is very capacious and much admired for its convenience.

The farmers' house is also finished and part of the out-buildings. For the college building, the cellars have been excavated; 6000 perch of superior building stone, are quarried and on the grounds; three gangs of brickmakers have been at work for some time, and the masons are about to commence the walls. The delay occasioned by uncertainty, up to the 20th of May, as to the amount of funds which would be at the disposal of the Trustees, affected all work on the farm and nurseries as well as the buildings, though to less extent. Work was done with hired teams and tools, and temporary hands, and therefore, under much disadvantage; most of the ground being new and but imperfectly cleared, and yet with many stumps and roots.

This account might be much enlarged by detail, but it will serve to communicate an idea of what the progress has been.

All this work has been done under the direction and management of Wm. G. Waring, Esq., a practical horticulturist and farmer; in whose skill and science the Board of Trustees have the most entire confidence.

A contract has been entered into, for the erection of an edifice, calculated for the residence of Professors, lecture-halls and dormitories for students, to be built of stone, five stories high, 233 feet in front, with wings, and to cost fifty-five thousand dollars. This building is already in progress, and it is hoped that a part of it may be put under roof and so far completed this fall, as to enable the Board to make arrangements, and receive a few students in the Spring of 1858.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania, at its last session, has fully recognized the public appreciation of this effort to produce a class of educated farmers whose practice and example may extend into every county of the State. It has appropriated fifty thousand dollars to enable the Board of Trustees to carry out their plan; twenty-five thousand of which is payable only upon condition that a like sum shall be raised from some other source. There is no other mode of raising this sum than by private contribution or that of County Agricultural Societies throughout the State. This sum contributed, will place the Institution in a prosperous condition, and encourage the Board of Trustees to prosecute the work to speedy and active operation. No such school, as is here contemplated, has ever yet existed amongst us; and it is most confidently anticipated, that whilst we are getting up a farm which will be a model for farmers—whilst we will be testing and disseminating the most valuable seeds and plants throughout the whole length and breadth of the State, having the guarantee of such an Institution for their character and quality; we will be imparting to youth those principles of natural science, which, when intermingled with the practical operations of the farm, will give character to them, and dignity to their calling. There is no other such field for the spirit of philanthropy.

We have now including a legacy of five thousand dollars by Elliott Cresson, Esq.	$25 000
The State has given us	25 000
If individuals or societies will contribute this sum	25 000
It will entitle us to receive from the State the further sum of	25 000
	$100 000

In making this statement of the situation of the Farmers' High School of Penn'a., it is the object of the Board of Trustees to enlist the judgment, and feelings, and sympathies of the friends of Agriculture throughout the State; and to call on them for their aid in raising this sum of twenty-five thousand dollars; without it we cannot complete our buildings, and can not, therefore, go into operation. The consideration that every dollar contributed by individuals or societies pays two to our Farm School, should enable us to raise the amount without delay.

The Board of Trustees have not yet adopted any system of teaching or subjects to be taught, but that our friends may be able to form some idea of our general plan, it is suggested that the following will be submitted as the basis of their action:

THE SUBJECTS PROPOSED TO BE TAUGHT, ARE:

Mathematics—Including practical surveying, leveling, and the care and use of instruments.

Natural Philosophy—The principles of all mechanism; the laws of motion and force; steam; electricity; magnetism, &c., illustrated by apparatus.

Agricultural Engineering and Mechanics—The methods and materials used in construction; what is good material and what is good workmanship.

Implements and Machinery—The principles involved; parts liable to wear or break; adjustment; care; repair; specimens in the museum; mills.

Road Making—Materials; methods; legal regulations; bridging.

Building—Specifications; contracts; prices; architectural taste and detail; finish.

Drawing—Of plans, implements, animals, maps, machinery, &c.

Conveyancing—Forms; titles; procedures, &c.

Language and Literature—Comparisons of styles of expression; speaking to an audience; writing for the press; criticisms.

Principles of Government—American institutions; comparison with others; duties of township and county officers; laws of vicinage, &c.

Accounts generally, and farm accounts specially; formation of methodical habits by daily practice at the institution.

Farm Economy—Expenditures and returns; determination of the most economical mode of accomplishing given jobs of work.

Hydraulics—Methods of supplying water where wanted, and of preventing injury by excess; machines; pipes.

Drainage—Its effects on soils; methods of effecting it.

Agricultural Chemistry—Practical analysis of manures, soils, plants, &c., their elements; chemical agents and apparatus.

Geology—The crust of the earth; soils of all kinds; how formed; specimens in the museum.

Geography—Features of the earth's surface, position of places, maps, productions and peculiarities of different regions.

Astronomy—Motions and influences of the heavenly bodies, revolutions, seasons, climates.

Meteorology—Atmospheric influences; electric and magnetic agencies; heat; cold; moisture; drought; winds; storms; shelter; counteraction; instruments; observations; deductions.

Mineralogy—Identification of rare or valuable minerals; gypsum, lime, phosphate of lime, cement lime, magnesia; coals, &c., specimens in the museum.

Botany—Arrangements of plants in families; names of individual species and parts of plants; plants of other countries in museum.

Vegetable Physiology—The structure of the vegetable body, functions of roots, leaves, stem, bark, sap, &c.; growth of plants; diseases.

Animal Physiology—The structure of the animal body; composition, forms and functions of its parts; nourishment; growth.

Health—Laws of health; effects of exposure to which farmers are liable; prevention of disease.

Veterinary Practice—Diseases of animals; injuries.

Entomology—Habits of insects useful and injurious, especially those injurious to vegetation; specimens in the museum.

Breeds of Stock, Poultry, &c.—Their peculiarities; points, &c., specimens.

Feeding—Amount, quality, and preparation of food; experiments, soiling.

Training of Animals—Of horses, oxen, &c.

Culture of the Soil—Varieties of soils and conditions; instruments and processes applicable to various soils, crops and seasons.

Manures—Preparation and use of all home manures; experiments with foreign and artificial manures.

Produce—Preservation and marketing of grain, meat, fruits, roots, &c.

Agricultural History—Condition in different nations, and at different periods, causes of improvement.

Horticulture—The garden; the orchard; the nursery: the yard; pruning, training, grafting, &c.; best shrubs, trees, flowers, fruits, vegetables; peculiarities of varieties as to habits and culture; decoration and love of home.

Experiments—With manures, processes, seeds, &c., systematic trial; record; publication of results.

Malpractice—What to *avoid* doing; exposure of proved errors; trial of supposed errors.

Very Respectfully,
FRED'K. WATTS,
Pres't. of Board of Trustees of Farm. High School.

Carlisle, July 15, 1857.

The Last of a Celebrated Thief.

The late steamer brings us news of Vidocq, the celebrated ex-thief and thiefcatcher, whose "Memoirs," published in 1829, made his fame almost world wide. The truth of the old adage, "Set a thief to catch a thief," was never better proved than in the case Vidocq, who, after a most brilliant career as thief, burglar and highwayman, abjured his evil associations, and become at once celebrated as an equally brilliant and unprecedentedly successful detective, and, during the time he held the office of Chief of the Paris Municipal Police, was the terror of all evil doers.

In those days it was the policy of the government to have always at the head of the Central Bureau of Police an ex-thief. Vidocq was somehow superceded by Lacour, an equally expert, but less noted reformed rascal. Here upon M. Vidocq set up on his own private account, and devoted himself to the elucidation of such mysteries of rascality, as, for certain reasons, the sufferers or partakers therein found it expedient to keep from the knowledge of the public and the government. He made it his business to hunt up and restore letters, which, in recipients hands, compromised the writers; to keep watch over the morals of wives at the instance of their husbands, or of husbands at the instance of wives; to trace up private robberies in respectable circles, where the restoration of the stolen articles was more an action than the exposure of the robber—in short, he was a private detective. In this employment he was very successful, bringing to its duties a thorough knowledge of human nature, great keenness, activity and decision, and the utmost secrecy. In such services he accumulated in a few years a considerable fortune, and then retired entirely from active life. He has been living for many years in the Quartier Poppincourt, in the midst of poor people, and in great obscurity.

His last act as a private detective was the recovery of a part of a sum of 150,000 francs which had been stolen from a rich merchant.

The loser, a middle aged man, of unprepossessing exterior, laid the case before Vidocq.

"How old is your cashier?" asked the thief catcher.

"Twenty five years of age. But I am convinced that he is not the thief; he has lost also, a very considerable sum."

"Are you married?"

"Yes."

"How old is your wife? Is she pretty?—Is she virtuous?"

"My dear sir, my wife is a model of virtue and propriety. I can have no personal doubt of her—"

"Perhaps not; but you say your book keeper is twenty five years of age, and your wife is pretty—those are facts—is it not so?"

"Yes; *if* I must say it, my dear wife is beautiful—but—"

"But! I don't want any buts. You desire to recover your money?"

"*Certainment.*"

"And you have faith in me?"

"The fullest."

"*Bien!* Now, go you home, and immediately prepare yourself to start on a journey of some days. Meantime arrange some method by which I may, unperceived, gain a lodgment in your house.

The merchant departed on his journey giving his wife due notice. Vidocq concealed himself in a closet of the house, whence he could watch the actions of his client's wife.—He had some time to wait.

At length she ordered supper to be brought into her private room, and close upon the supper followed a rather handsome young man.

"He is gone, Arthur!" said the lady to the young man. "But I fear that he suspects us, or at least you!"

To this Arthur the book keeper, made an answer by some assurances of attachment, and a final proposition.

"Let us take the money and fly to America. Then we can live in peace and happiness."

At these words Vidocq emerged from his place of concealment, saying to the wretched pair in his peculiar way—

"Be quite still, my children, or I will beat your brains out. Where is the money you have appropriated?"

There was a momentary silence—then—

"There are but 100,000 francs left," faltered out the woman.

"In truth."

"I will swear."

"Don't trouble yourself, madame; but give me the money."

She opened a secret drawer in her writing desk, and took thence the money, handing it over in silence to Vidocq, whom both had recognized.

"Now, then, let all this be forgotten by you, madame. Say nothing to your husband of what has occurred. From me he will never know it.

"And as for you," turning to the book keeper, "let me have your hand, my young friend."

So saying, he took from his coat pocket a neat set of shackles, and placed them upon the wrists of the overwhelmed criminal. He took him to Havre, and placed him upon a vessel just sailing for America.

"If you come back, I will have you in the galleys for life, you scoundrel!"

Returning to Paris, he called upon the merchant and handed him 100,000 francs.

"Your book keeper was the thief. He had already spent 50,000 francs in rioting with a depraved woman," said the imperturable Vidocq.

"He is now on his way to America, and beyond the reach of justice."

The woman kept her secret; and the merchant, whose jealous suspicions had been aroused by the questions of Vidocq, was thenceforth the happiest of husbands.

Nothwithstanding his complete retirement, Vidocq was of an ambitious temper and coveted such honors as he could attain. In his will he made provision for an extensive funeral *cortege*, by directing that a great number of laboring men should receive three francs each to attend his corpse to the grave.

Proverbs of Solomon beginning with A.

A wise son makes a glad father.
A foolish son despiseth his mother.
A false balance is abomination to the Lord.
A just weight is his delight.
A tale bearer revealeth secrets.
A faithful spirit concealeth the matter.
A good man obtaineth favor from the Lord.
A man of wicked devices will he condemn.
A man shall be commanded according to his wisdom.
A perverse heart shall be despised.
A fool's wrath is presently known.
A prudent man covereth shame.
A wise son heareth his father's instruction.
A Scorner heareth not rebuke.
A righteous man hateth lying.
A companion of fools shall be destroyed.
A true witness delivereth souls.
A deceitful witness speaketh lies.
A sound heart is the life of the flesh.
A wholesome tongue is the tree of life.
A merry heart maketh a cheerful countenance.
A soft answer turneth away wrath.
A wrathful man stirreth up strife.
A merry heart doeth good like a medicine.
A man that hath friends must show himself friendly.
A false witness shall not be unpunished.
A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches.
A wise man is strong.
A man of knowledge increaseth strength.
A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver.
A lying tongue hateth those that are afflicted by it.
A faithful man shall abound with blessings.
A man's pride shall bring him low.
A wise man will hear, and will increase in learning.
A man of understanding shall attain unto wise counsels.
A righteous man regardeth the life of his beast.
A wicked messenger falleth into mischief.
A faithful embassador is health.
A froward man soweth strife.
A foolish son is a grief to his father.

THE WAY TO GET ON IN THE WORLD.—To get on in this world you must be *content* to be always stopping where you are; to advance you must be stationary; to get up you must keep down; following riches is like following geese, and you must crawl after both on your belly; the minute you pop up your head, off they go whistling before the wind, and you see no more of them. If you havn't the art of sticking by nature, you must acquire it by art; put a couple of pounds of bird lime upon your office stool, and sit down on it; get a chain round your leg and tie yourself to your counter like a pair of shop scissors; nail yourself up against the wall of your place of business like a weasel on a barn door, or the sign of the spread eagle or, what will do best of all marry an honest poor girl without a penny, and my life for yours if you don't do business. Never mind what your relatives say about guineas, talent, learning, pushing, enterprises, and such stuff; when they come advising you for your good, stick up to them for the loan of an eagle, and you will never see them on your side of the street again. To do any good, we tell you over and over again, you must be a sticker. You may get fat upon a rock, if you never quit your hold of it.

GENUINE FOOLS.—He who wipes his nose with a nutmeg grater, and picks his teeth with a razor.

She who says "no" to the proposal of a gentleman when she has reached the age of thirty years.

He who gets so drunk at night that he puts his clothes to bed and hangs himself on the back of the chair.

She who rubs her cheeks with brick bats in order to give them a color.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XIII. HUNTINGDON, PA., AUGUST 19, 1857. NO. 9.

Pennsylvania Editorial Convention.

DANVILLE, Aug. 4, 1857.

The sessions of the Convention were held in Cox's Hall, commencing in the forenoon, and terminating (after two adjournments) at 11, P. M.

Mr. Miner was chosen temporary Chairman; Col. Tate, permanent President; Messrs. Best, Worden, Painter, and Davis, Vice Presidents; Messrs. Puleston and Youngman, Secretaries; and Dr. J. Henry Puleston, of Pittston, Luzerne county, Corresponding Secretary.

Committees were appointed, through which various propositions to secure the fraternity against losses and impositions were presented, considered, and decided upon—generally, with entire unanimity—after short, straight-to-the-point, practical, and full discussions. We never know a body of men to apply themselves more diligently or pertinently to the matters before them, than on this occasion. The following are among the resolutions adopted by the Convention:

Resolved, 1. That we organize the "Keystone Editorial Union," which shall meet, annually, at such time and place as may be decided upon from year to year.

2. That we earnestly recommend to all publishers of newspapers in this State, that from and after the first day of January next they send no paper out on credit.

3. That the members of this Association will have no dealings with any Advertising Agent who will not promptly settle, in full, his accounts, at the end of every quarter, for all advertisements contracted for and published within that time.

4. That any advertising Agent failing to comply with the foregoing resolution, shall be published as no longer our agent.

5. That we deem it impracticable for editors in different localities, distant from each other, to form a uniform scale of prices, and that we, therefore, recommend that it be made a matter of local arrangement amongst publishers, governing themselves according to circumstances, and in no case deviating from the terms of advertising as set forth in their respective Journals.

6. That believing mutual confidence and co-operation necessary to secure any practical benefit to the editorial profession, we pledge ourselves to use our best efforts, both individually and collectively, to cultivate that spirit.

7. That the publication of personalities reflecting upon the private character of a brother editor, or of any other individual, is derogatory to the editorial profession, and should not be countenanced.

8. That it is a violation of that courtesy, which should ever characterize the fraternity, to employ apprentices who have not served out their full term with their employer, unless by mutual agreement, and we pledge ourselves to discourage its countenance.

9. That we will not take apprentices hereafter for a shorter period than four years.

10. That we pledge ourselves to exclude all advertising matter of an indelicate nature.

11. That all general Laws passed by the Legislature, should in the opinion of the Convention be published and laid before the people as fully as possible, immediately after they are enacted, and that the cheapest and only successful mode of accomplishing this would be by the passage of an act providing for the publication of all such laws in every newspaper published in the State, at a cost of one-half the regular rates of advertising.

12. That a copy of the above Resolutions be forwarded to the Speakers of both Houses, properly authenticated by the Secretary of this Association.

The Union finally agreed to hold another meeting at Pottsville on the first Tuesday of May next, at 2 P. M.

Although all was not accomplished that we thought advisable, yet a commencement was made; some means were taken to secure ourselves from losing our hard earned dues, and we believe the day's work will tend to smoothe much of the ruggedness of our paths—make us respect each other more—elevate our own conceptions of the dignity and the power of the press—and ensure to the mutual advantage of both publishers and patrons.—*Lewisburg Chronicle.*

"TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT."—Go to work. Take off your coat, roll up your sleeves and look about you. If you can't find anything congenial or remunerative in the city or town, betake yourself to the country. Better weed gardens and tend sheep, or follow the ploughshare barefooted, and tread on the furrows, or to act as a scare crow in a corn field, than remain in the city, out of pocket, out at the elbows, in debt, in distress, and in misery generally. Don't be afraid to commingle freely with your mother earth, and then sit under a cataract and be washed clean—be invigorated and feel like a *man*. The country is the place for you, decidedly, where the sunbeams steal through the cracks in your chamber and dance flings on the floor, where one doesn't have to walk a mile and a half to see the sun rise, and where the waiving grain bows gracefully to the gentle breeze, and eggs can be had for the hunting. Once there, and re-invigorated, and you will look with pity upon mortals walled in by brick and mortar on all sides, with the heavens far, far before them, and no hope of ever reaching that blessed abode.

☞The weed well known as the 'water pepper' or 'smart weed,' (*polygnum hydropiper,*) which may now be found in abundance along ditches, roads, lanes and barn yards, is an effectual and certain destroyer of the bed bug. A strong decoction is made of the herb, and the places infested with the insect well washed with it. The plant may also, with much advantage, be stuffed in the cracks and corners of the room.

☞A few days ago, a teacher asked a little boy the following question:

"Into what state did the fall of Adam bring mankind?"

The youth pondered a moment, and then answered—"the state of matrimony!"

The teacher fainted and was brought to with a cup of water from the *spring of the year.*

The Counterfeit Three.

"I say, Tom, here's a pretty good counterfeit three. If you'll pass it, I'll divide."

"Let's see the plaster," said Tom, and after examining it carefully, put it in his vest pocket remarking:

"It is an equal division, one dollar and a half apiece."

"Yes," said Ben.

"All right," said Tom, and off he went.

A few moments after, he quietly stepped into the store of his friend Ben, purchased a can of oysters for one dollar and a half, laying down the three note for them.

The clerk looked at the note rather doubtingly, when his suspicions were immediately calmed by Tom, who told him there was no use in looking, for he had received that note from Ben himself not ten minutes since.

Of course the clerk with this assurance, immediately forked over the dollar and a half in change, and with this deposit and the can of oysters, Tom left.

Shortly afterwards he met Ben, who asked him if he had passed the note.

"Oh, yes," said Tom, "there is your share," at the same time passing over the dollar and a half to Ben.

That evening when Ben made up his cash account, he was surprised to find the same old counterfeit three in the drawer. Turning to the locum tenens he asked:

"Where did you get this cursed note?—Didn't you know it was a counterfeit?"

"Why," said the clerk, "Tom gave it to me, and I suspected it was fishy, but he said he had just received it from you, and I took it."

The whole thing penetrated the wool of Ben; with a peculiar grin he muttered "sold," and charged the can of oysters to profit and loss account.

WOMAN IN ADVERSITY.—Woman should be more trusted and confided in, as wives, mothers and sisters. They have a quick perception of right and wrong; and, without knowing why, read the present and future, characters and acts, designs and probabilities, where man sees no letter or sign.—What else do we mean by the adage, 'Mother Wit,' save that woman has a quicker perception and readier invention than man?—How often, when man abandons the helm in despair, woman seizes it, and carries the ship home through the storm? Man often flies from home and families, to avoid impending poverty or ruin; woman, seldom, if ever, forsook home thus. Woman never evaded mere temporal calamity by suicide or desertion. The proud banker, rather than see his property gazetted, may blow out his brains, and leave his wife and children in want, protectorless; loving woman would have counselled him to accept poverty, and live to cherish his family and retrieve his fortune. Woman should be counselled and confided in. It is the beauty and the glory of her nature, that it instinctively grasps at and clings to the truth and right. Reason, man's greatest faculty, takes time to hesitate before it decides: but woman's instinct never hesitates in its decision, and is scarcely ever wrong, where it has even chances with reason. Woman feels where man thinks, acts where he deliberates, hopes where he despairs, and triumphs where he falls.

THINGS TO REMEMBER.—If you do not keep your paper, cut this out and put it where you can find it.

A surveyor's chain is 4 poles, or 76 feet, divided into 100 links, or 792 inches.

A square chain is 10 square poles, and 10 square chains is an acre.

Four roods are an acre, each containing 1240 square yards, 34,787 feet, or 24 yards 28 inches on each side.

A pole is 5½ yards each way.

An acre is 4840 square yards, or 69 yards 1 foot 8½ inches each way; and 3 acres are 120½ yards each way.

A square mile, 1760 yards each way, is 640 acres; half a mile or 880 yards each way, is 160 acres; a quarter of a mile, or 440 yards each way, is a park or farm, of 40 acres; and a furlong, or 220 yards each way, is 10 acres.

RECIPE FOR MATRIMONIAL HAPPINESS.—Preserve the privacies of your house, marriage state and heart, from father, mother, sister, brother, aunt and all the world. You two, with God's help, build your own quiet world; every third or fourth one whom you draw into it with you will form a party, and stand between you two. That should never be.—Promise this to each other. Renew the vow at each temptation. You will find your account in it. Your souls will grow, as it were, together, and at last it will become as one.—Ah, if many a young pair had on their wedding day known this secret, how many marriages were happier than—alas! they are!

AN IRISH REBUKE.—A lad from the 'Green Isle,' whose occupation was that of blacking stoves, fire place and stove-pipes, bearing upon his arm a pot of blacking with brushes and other implements of his trade, addressed a denizen of the city who was standing at his door, "has your honor any stoves to polish this morning? I'm the boy for that business."

The person addressed not being of a very courteous manner gruffly answered, "go about your business."

Pat moved a few steps to be out of the reach of a kick, and replied with a knowing wink, "your honor will not be the worse for a little *polishing* yourself, I'm thinking."

QUAKER'S REPROOF.—Some time since, a sailor on one of our wharves, was swearing most boisterously, when one of the Society of Friends, passing along, accosted him very pleasantly, and said:

"Swear away my friend, swear away till thee gets all that bad stuff out of thee, for thee can never go to Heaven with that bad stuff in thy heart."

The sailor with a look of astonishment and shame, bowed to the honest Quaker and retired.

A HOME THRUST.—The late Rev. Dr. ——, of a certain town in Maine, an eccentric but honest minister, was once preaching on the practical virtues, and having a short time previously bought a load of wood of one of the officers of the church, and finding it fall short in measure, took this occasion to speak thus plainly on the subject:—"Any man that will sell seven feet of wood for a cord, is no Christian, whether he sits in the gallery, below, or in the deacon's seat!"

☞An honest farmer being asked why he did not subscribe for a newspaper, "Because," said he, "my father when he died, left me a good many newspapers, and I have not read them through yet."

ANNOYANCES.—Would you touch a nettle without being stung by it? Take hold of it stoutly. Do the same to other annoyances, and few things will ever annoy you.

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, August 19, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
Hon. WM. F. PACKER, of Lycoming.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
NIMROD STRICKLAND, of Chester.

FOR SUPREME JUDGES,
Hon. WILLIAM STRONG, of Berks.
Hon. JAMES THOMPSON, of Erie.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
DAVID HOUTZ, of Alexandria.
FOR REGISTER & RECORDER,
JAMES B. CAROTHERS, of Morris.
FOR PROTHONOTARY,
DAVID CALDWELL, of Cromwell.
FOR TREASURER,
JOHN H. LIGHTNER, of Shirleysburg.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS OZBORN, of Jackson.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES MURPHY, of Petersburg.
FOR AUDITOR,
JOHN M. STONEROAD, of Birmingham.

Our Ticket.

The Ticket put in nomination by the Democracy of Huntingdon county, will be found at our mast-head to-day. It is an excellent ticket—all good men and true, and well distributed through the county. Other gentlemen equally worthy, were named for nomination, but all could not be successful.—Having regard for the just claims of the several districts, the selection made, every one will agree, is as good and as acceptable as any other that could have been made—and we rejoice to know that the party throughout the county are determined to give it a warm support. We shall endeavor to do our part towards the success of the whole ticket, and we hope every true friend of the party and its principles will do the same. At another time we shall speak more at length of the ticket.

The Opposition Meeting.

A meeting of the friends of Hazlehurst and Wilmot, was held in the Court House, on Tuesday evening of last week. It took hard work to induce a sufficient number of the faithful to take hold and give the *concern* a start. A Mr. Kuntz, of Somerset, an applicant for the Senatorial nomination in the opposition ranks, was the principal speaker—and long before he got through, he convinced his hearers that he was'nt the strongest man in the district. All the Democrats ask, is, that he may be put in nomination by the opposition, and with little Bill Schell, or any other good Democrat, we'll throw him so high that before he comes down he will have forgotten who struck him.

Shipments of Coal.

The Shipments of Coal over the Huntingdon & Broad Top Rail Road, for the week ending Thursday, August 13th, amounted to 2,686 tons; for the season, 51,433.

GOOD BEEF.—Our friend, George Overfelt, continues to supply our citizens with the best beef the country will aford. We had a fine steak at his expense last week.

DISTRIBUTION OF REAL ESTATE, WATCHES, JEWELRY, FURNITURE, &c., &c.—We invite attention to Dr. Isaac Clugston's Distribution in advertising column. It is the only chance for an easy speculation in this county.

DEMOCRATIC OATS.—We have received from our friend, C. A. Cresswell, of Barree township, a head of oats measuring fifteen inches and containing 181 grains—near the Democratic majority in that township at the next election.

☞ *The Pennsylvania Farm Journal*, for want of sufficient support, has been discontinued. Subscribers to the *Journal* will receive the *American Agriculturist* for the time they have subscribed to the *Journal*. The *Agriculturist*, like the *Farm Journal*, is an excellent publication, and should be liberally supported.

HAVE YOU BEEN THERE?—If you desire to have a correct likeness of yourself, your family or friends you should not fail to call on Mr. PRETTYMAN, at the Railroad Station. Don't delay—delays are dangerous—at least, by delaying, you may be deprived of the pleasure of having a likeness taken, which might be highly prized by some one near and dear to you.

☞ NEAT—The gas fixtures in the Presbyterian Church. They were furnished and put up by Mr. GEO. STEWART, of Lewistown. Mr. S. has been in town for some weeks, engaged in putting up fixtures for many of our citizens, and we are pleased to learn that his neat and substantial workmanship gives general satisfaction. Mr. S.'s shop is in Market Square, one door east of Strous' Store.

DEATH OF SECRETARY DOBBIN.—Hon. JAMES C. DOBBIN, ex-Secretary of the Navy, died on Tuesday, the 4th inst., at Fayetteville, North Carolina.—Mr. DOBBIN died of pulmonary consumption. He was secretary of the Navy under the administration of Gen. Pierce. He was an able and popular man, and made a vigorous and useful officer.—This is the second member of Mr. Pierce's Cabinet who has died since the close of his administration. First Mr. Marcy, and now Mr. Dobbin.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic Delegates from the several election districts of the County met in County Convention, at the Court House, on Wednesday evening, August 12th, and organized by calling Gen. R. C. McGILL to the Chair, and appointing WM. RILEY and JOHN ASHMAN, Esqs., Vice Presidents, and *Geo. M. Cresswell and Geo. W. Owens*, Secretaries.

The following named gentlemen then took their seats as Delegates:—

Barree—C. A. Cresswell, John C. Couch.
Brady—Miller Wallace, John A. Campbell.
Cass—Caleb Greenland, Moses Greenland.
Clay—John Ashman, John Rupert.
Cromwell—David Caldwell, David Irwin.
Dublin—John Jamison, John Cyle.
Franklin—Wm. Riley, Hugh Seeds.
Henderson—J. J. Fee, John Porter.
Hopewell—John B. Weaver, George Russel.
Jackson—Samuel McCord, John B. Ozborn.
Juniata—H. S. Isenberg, Wm. Speck.
Morris—Lewis S. Bush, P. McAteer.
Penn—L. Hoover, Wm. Dean.
Porter—Peter Stryker, Robert Cunningham.
Oneida—Andrew Walker, Wm. Livingston.
Shirley—F. Harmony, Wm. Alexander.
Springfield—John Brown, N. K. Covert.
Tell—Joshua Price, S. B. Goshorn.
Tod—John Hamilton, David Berkstresser.
Union—Jacob H. Miller, Levi Wright.
Walker—Abraham Grubb, Jos. Isenberg.
Warriorsmark—Wm. Wray, Thos. Wilson.
West—Henry Davis, James Clayton.
Shaver's Creek Dis.—Henry Holtzapple, J. Longnecker.
Alexandria—R. C. McGill, Samuel Isenberg.
Birmingham—J. M. Stoneroad, G. W. Owens.
Cassville—Jas. Henderson, A. C. Greenland.
Huntingdon—T. P. Campbell, J. P. Anderson.
Mt. Union—Geo. McGlaughlin, John Eby.
Orbisonia—Jas. S. Burkett, John P. Dunn.
Petersburg—H. Orlady, Geo. M. Cresswell.
Shirleysburg—T. S. McNite, J. H. Lightner.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to nominate and ballot for candidates for the several offices, with the following results:—

ASSEMBLY.

David Houtz	40 votes
George W. Speer	15 "
George Jackson	9 "

REGISTER & RECORDER.

James. B. Carothers	38 votes.
Jacob Miller	21 "

TREASURER.

John H. Lightner	38 votes.
Dutton Madden	12 "
John C. Couch	9 "

PROTHONOTARY.

David Caldwell	47 votes.
Isaac Clugston	14 "

COMMISSIONER.

Thomas Ozborn	42 votes.
Abraham States	7 "
John Hamilton	3 "
Jacob Harncame	4 "

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

James Murphy	38 votes.
David Barrick	12 "
Wm. McNite	4 "
Wm. Dowlan	3 "

AUDITOR.

John M. Stoneroad	40 votes.
John Jones	6 "

Dr. H. ORLADY, was chosen Representative Delegate, and Gen. R. C. McGILL, J. S. AFRICA and A. L. GRIM, Senatorial Conferees.

On motion, the Chair was requested to appoint a County Standing Committee, the officers to sign the proceedings, and the proceedings to be published—when the Convention adjourned.

The Chair appointed the following named gentlemen the Standing Committee for the ensuing year:

JOHN M. CUNNINGHAM, *Chairman.*

Graffus Miller, John O. Murray, Henry Lower, Thos. Adams, John Rhodes, Miller Wallace, Jacob H. Miller, Sam'l. Miller, Geo. McGlaughlin, J. W. Galbrath, Jas. S. Burkett, Samuel Bolinger, Michael Stair, John Jones, N. K. Covert, Wm. Dunn, J. S. Gehrett, Louis Stever, J. S. Reed, Edw. McHugh, Solomon Lynn, Jacob Grove, John Vandevander, Stewart Corbett, John Gemmill, Nicholas Isenberg, Daniel Isenberg, Alex. Stewart, Geo. W. Owens, George Dare, S. D. Myton, Samuel Porter, James Bell, Daniel Massey, John Love, Robert Stewart, Wm. Livingston.

R. C. McGILL, Pres't.

JOHN ASHMAN, WM. RILEY, } Vice Presidents.

Geo. W. Owens, Geo. M. Cresswell. } Secretaries.

THE STATE FAIR.—The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society will hold its Seventh Annual Fair in Philadelphia, on the last two days of September and the first two days of October. The annual address will be delivered by Gen. Edwin C. Wilson, of Venango county. A. Boyd Hamilton, Esq., of Harrisburg, is the Corresponding Secretary, and Robert C Walker, of Elizabeth, Alleghany county, is the Recording Secretary, Letters on business connected with the Society, may be addressed to either of the Secretaries.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—The *Johnstown Democrat* German printing establishment has been purchased by Gen. Richard White, by whom the paper will be edited. The *Democrat* will be an ably conducted journal, and a valuable auxiliary in the Democratic ranks. No paper will be issued this week. The day of publication will be changed from Friday to Tuesday. This change is necessary to insure its circulation in every portion of the county on the week of publication.

MONEY HOARDED.—According to the treasury estimate, there are in this country about $250,000,000 in gold, of which little more than a fifth is in the banks—leaving little short of 200,000,000 to be found elsewhere. The treasury hoards very commonly from twenty to twenty-five millions, leaving probably $175,000,000 to be sought among the people. Allowing $50,000,000—a liberal estimate—to be in actual use, there remains $125,000,000 which is hoarded by the people, and to an extent six times exceeding the treasury.

The Fusion County Ticket.

The Republicans and Americans made their nominations on Tuesday of last week. They are as follows:

Assembly—Col. S. S. Wharton, of Huntingdon.
Prothonotary—Jas. E. Glasgow, of Clay.
Register, &c.—Henry Glazier, of Huntingdon.
Treasurer—F. H. Lane, of Huntingdon.
Commissioner—Geo. W. Mattern, of Franklin.
Director of the Poor—Perry Moore, of Morris.
Auditor—P. D. Stevens, of Cass.

The Senatorial Delegates were instructed for J. Sewell Stewart.

With the above ticket, many of the opposition appear to be much displeased, and a few declare they would not support it, but we suppose the whole dose will be swallowed by the leaders, the balance of the party will then not dare to make a crooked mouth.

Blair County Fusion Ticket.

The Republicans and Americans of Blair county, made their county nominations last week. The following is the ticket nominated:

Assembly—Geo. W. Patton, of Altoona.
District Attorney—B. L. Hewit, of Hollidaysburg.
Commissioner—J. R. M'Farlane, of Hollidaysburg.
Director of the Poor—Geo. Weaver, of Juniata.
Auditor—A. C. M'Carthy, of Antis.

Patton, McFarlane and McCarthy, are straight-out Americans, and opposed to the election of Wilmot. The *Blair County Whig* refuses to support them.

DAN RICE HAS A FIGHT.—During the visit of Dan Rice's Circus to Upper Canada an English bully allowed that he could lick "any two Yankees that ever was born." Dan doubted this, and informed the Englishman that in the absence of a "pair of Yankees," he might try his hand on him. The Englishman off with his coat and pitched in. Dan countered and hit the Englishman under his left ear. The Englishman went up about five feet, leaving his boots behind. Englishman came down again and fell like a log.

Dan got a physician, bled the Englishman, and brought him to. Having done this, he sent him home on a shutter. The affair occurred about 20 miles from Niagra. The licking was so well deserved and so handsomely finished off, that it added to Dan's popularity. The day after this he performed to $1200; the day afterwards to $1720.

Mrs. Cunningham Again.

This lady, extremely anxious to secure to herself the rich estate of the late Dr. Burdell, murdered so foully at No. 31 Bond st., New York, has been arrested while attempting to play an almost unprecedented game. She gave out some months ago that she would, at the proper time, give birth to a legal heir of the murdered Doctor. Subsequently she offered Dr. Uhl, her physician, $1,000 if he would assist her in her plots, which bribe the Dr. apparently accepted, but hastened to the District Attorney and informed him of the whole transaction. Plots were then entered into to entrap Mrs. Cunningham; and for this purpose it was so arranged that on the night of the 3d a new born infant from the Almshouse was carried to a certain place—Mrs. Cunningham was then informed that the child was in readiness, and that it belonged to a lady whose husband was in California, and it was necessary to have some person to adopt the infant. Mrs. C. then went to the house, and in disguise as a Sister of Mercy, took the infant to her home at 31 Bond street. At the home of the alleged California widow, Dr. Gilchrist was in bed, disguised as a woman in a night cap and gown, and personated the newly confined widow. Mrs. Cunningham, when at home, went to bed with the child, and then dispatched a person for Dr. Uhl and a nurse. All things seemed to progress very smoothly in favor of Mrs. C. and her heir, but just when the plot was ripe, the District Attorney, and others, burst into the room, and arrested Mrs. Cunningham, her sister, and the nurse, after which the child was sent to its right mother, at the Alms-House. Dr. Catlin, who also assisted in bringing forth the fictitious heir, was previously arrested. By the Revised Statutes of New York, this offence is punishable in the State Prison for a term not exceeding ten years.

Black Republican Honesty.

It is a favorable mode of electioneering by the opposition to charge Democrats with dishonesty when an opportunity is afforded them to get hold of public funds claiming for themselves all the honesty. Below we give a few cases of Black Republican *honesty*:

According to the Detroit Free Press the late State treasurer of Ohio—a black republican—is a defaulter to the amount of $700,000 or $800,000.

The treasurer of Sandusky, Ohio—a black republican—is a defaulter to the amount of $5,000.

The treasurer of Van Wert county, Ohio—a black republican—is a defaulter to the amount of $1,215.

The treasurer of Delaware county, Ohio—a black republican—is a defaulter to the amount of $10,000.

BODY-ARMOR FOR THE LADIES.—Forty thousand tons of Swedish iron have been imported for the manufacture of crinolines! The metal which used to be converted into mail-coats, is now appropriated to female petti-coats.—Among the tortures of the Inquisition of Avignon was one called "the maiden"—a fair figure, into whose arms unhappy prisoners being pushed, found themselves clasped by strong steel springs and so squeezed to death! Every lover will risk the same fate under our present *regime* of steel *jupes a ressorts*.

The Funeral of a French Poet.

☞ The funeral of Beranger, the national poet of France, was attended by some two hundred thousand persons, who gathered on the Boulevards, in the vicinity of his house, but were not allowed to join the procession. Indeed it was apprehended by the Government, that the occasion might be seized upon for a popular outbreak. Thus, only officials, and persons who had received cards of invitation, were present at the religious ceremonies, which took place in the church of St. Elizabeth du Temple, and formed part of the cortege to Pere la Chaise. A letter from Paris gives the following account of the military preparations of the funeral:—

"About fifteen thousand soldiers were called out on Friday morning, armed with ball cartridge, and distributed over the route, or near it, over which the procession would have to pass; two thousand were on the Boulevard in the neighborhood of the Chateu d'Eau—four thousand at the cemetery of Pere la Chaise, eight thousand at the place de la Bastille, and the rest conducting the funeral cortege, holding the cordons around the neighborhood of the rue Vendome, or distributed along the streets conducting to the cemetery. There were generals on duty. Two thousand policemen were detailed to preserve order in the crowd. Besides these, all the soldiers, remaining in the barracks at Paris, and all those in the neighborhood of Paris, as far off as Fontainbleau, a distance of forty miles, were ready with arms in hand, to march at a moment's warning. A Minister said he had no fear of serious trouble, for they could bring in one hour's time, fifty thousand soldiers. The Cabinet was on permanence the whole day at the Count Walewski's. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs was chosen for the place of meeting in preference to the Ministry of War, because of the concentration of electric wires at the former. The principal Foreign Ambassadors sent dispatches at regular intervals during the whole day to their respective Governments."

The foregoing indicates the precarious condition of France. The Government is compelled to be in a constant state of watchfulness. Indeed, there are many indications of an approaching outbreak. Louis Napoleon himself has evidently become alarmed; hence, instead of appearing in public as formerly, and without attendants, he naturally enough adopts every possible precaution against assassination. Powerful and despotic as he is, his position is one of imminent peril, and it is, therefore, by no means enviable.

The Opposition Ranks Breaking.

The "American" portion of the opposition is daily withdrawing from the black banner of Wilmot. We have the *Farmer's Journal*, a spirited paper, published at Milton, Pa., before us, from which we take an article by the editor, after his return from a mass-meeting, held in Harrisburg. It will give our readers an idea of the movements of the straight-out Americans—they will never support Wilmot for Governor—Hazlehurst will receive their vote in every county in the State.

The editor says:—

"Mr. HAZLEHURST and Mr. SWOOPE have opened the campaign in good earnest. The meeting in Harrisburg on the 10th inst., which we attended was very large. The right spirit was manifested, and, foreshadows a glorious prospect for the triumph of American principles, at the coming election. Indeed we never witnessed so much enthusiasm, so much good feeling, so much determination, to brave the storm of opposition, as was exhibited on that joyous occasion. It reminded us of the good old-fashioned times, when the old Whig Party was in its palmiest days—alive, strong and animated with the prospect of victory. The time when Gen. Taylor "was all the go," the time of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too!"

On our return home, we felt greatly encouraged to do battle for our cause and our candidate; previously, felt somewhat "under the weather," but now, after seeing such a vast multitude of good men and true, working zealously under our banner, we resolved to be more diligent in furthering American principles. We felt and still feel some hopes that our Ticket will be elected, from the fact, that Wilmot's chances are daily declining, and the truth is taking fast hold on those who wandered in forbidden paths.

Americans, be not dismayed—"there's a good time a coming!" All is not yet lost that was in danger. No! we are fast recovering our ground; and doubtless, by the time Mr. HAZLEHURST and others, have stumped the State, our party will be all alive to the work, the wayward encouraged, the traitor won back to his first love, and the votes counted, may yet announce a brilliant victory!—"Live or die, sink or swim, survive or perish," we shall do our duty, now and ever, and our humble influence shall be cast wholly on the side of National Americanism.—Take courage, Americans! Take courage, stick to the ticket, the whole ticket, and nothing but the ticket!"

☞ The *Montour American*, the Republican paper of Montour county surrenders the political battle in the following language:

"From present indications, there is no prospect of defeating Packer. A triangular fight must result in the defeat of the opposition; and in our present divided state we feel assured that we have the numerical strength to succeed, if united on a single ticket. We are defeated and rendered powerless by the impudent zeal of ultra Republicans and intense Americans. The settled conviction of our mind has ever been that "united we stand, divided we fall."

THE READING ADLER.—This sterling Democratic organ of Berks county, which, under the editorial charge of the late Hon. John Ritter, used to be called "The Bible," has passed into the hands of Charles Kessler, Esq., by purchase. He has been connected with the *Adler* for many years as an associate editor, and is well able to maintain the responsibilities of his new position.

POISONED HAY.—A farmer in Ashtabula, Ohio, complains that he has lately lost seven head of cattle by their eating poisoned hay. It appears that the poison is in form of ergot, a smutty excrescence which grows on the June grass. It grows as it does on rye, in the shape of a diseased and enlarged seed of dark color, varying from the size of a wheat grain to three-fourths of an inch long.

Best Cure for Intoxicating Habits.

The question has often been asked, in a simply medical point of view, how the habit of intoxication is best averted or cured. It is well known to all physicians that some persons are constitutionally more disposed to it than others; some hereditarily and some from the effects of indulgences long since abandoned so far as in their power, yet so inclined to it that their self-control, their sanity, and strongest powers of will, though they may be perfect at all other points, are completely frustrated here. It may be said, indeed, that this, being the result of former indulgences, is their own fault; but this even does not make it less their misfortune, and if such are sincere in their efforts to abandon it, so much the more are they deserving of all the assistance that can be rendered to them.

It belongs to all wrong doing thus to generate a tendency to reproduction. If the man who has thus injured himself is to be esteemed ever so guilty, the question might yet remain in morals precisely whether the guilt lay chiefly in the present, as in the past acts of his life, whether he is not now to be regarded and treated rather as morally *insane* on this topic, than *immediately* and simply reprehensible. Almost all men have their weak spots, and few can boast of a perfectly sound physical, mental and moral constitution. The physician can sometimes cure these cases best, because it is not his duty to consider where the fault lies, but only how it is to be remedied.

It is well known that Coleridge had become so infatuated by, and addicted to the use of opium, that his friends had all given him up for lost. One of his warmest admirers hired a man to watch him night and day, and prevent his getting access to the pernicious drug. But he baffled his guard, again and again. At last, after suffering agonies of remorse, such as even his own graphic pen confesses itself unable to describe, in the depths of humility and contrition, he sought out a judicious physician, to whom he revealed his whole case, his struggles and his desires, placed himself under his control and care, and lived, and finally died, in that man's house, after a successful reformation of five and twenty years. The confession of his weakness, and the realization that however guilty in its causes, it was now a case of moral insanity, we suppose was what saved him to be cured by medical means.

There are many men who, from various causes of early habits, seem periodically to require some great excitement, either physical, mental, or moral. Hence the uncontrollable *spells of drinking* into which some men will fall occasionally, in the absence of mental stimulants, bitterly as they regret it, and mourn over it at other times, resolve against it, or vow against it. The butler of the celebrated William Pitt used to relate that his master would first of all give him strict orders before dinner not to bring up more than so much wine, and afterwards, when it was gone, he would call for more, order, threaten, rave, and once dragged the butler down stairs to the cellar, by main force, to get more wine.

Very frequently it is found that great mental excitement and exertions may be substituted for these physical paroxysms. Thus it was remarked of the late Senator Rusk, that, although in early life much addicted to occasional revels of this kind, yet that, as he warmed into political life, these periods became more and more rare and that in proportion to the excitement of any occasion, he would rise to it, calm and clear. Strong mental or moral excitement, then, seems to form one of the very best counter-irritants or remedies against this craving thirst for physical stimulants. The only danger is, that in any moment of reactionary depression, always liable to recur after great excitement, the danger of falling into the use of stimulants is proportionably great. With proper medical care and watchfulness, these periodical cravings for excitement, will, however, become less and less frequent, and also subside in violence.

The strength of this craving, however, when once aroused, is so vehement, that we can only conjecture that without some mode of satisfying it, it would perhaps prove fatal. Indeed, the *sudden* and total cessation of the use of stimulants is one of the most frequent causes of mania-a-potu. But the substitution of one form of excitement for another, gradually tapering off the whole into a healthful regular activity of the whole man, is what is to be aimed at in all such cases, while care must be taken to allow full scope for this excitability of temperament in some other way than by drink, until it subsides of itself.

A *mere* physician of the body would utterly fail in such a work as this. The whole man, physical, mental and moral, must be considered; studied, watched, excited or calmed to just the proper degree, as the only means of restoring to his right mind and true nature, one who has wandered from the paths of reason.

Could a private hospital be formed, under the charge of some physician of ability, to reach the whole complexities of these cases, study their history and desire, there are hundreds, perhaps thousands of families of large fortune, who would willingly pay any fair amount and who would rejoice to place their friends, and some to enter of themselves, under the care of so valuable a friend as such a physician would prove.—*Phila. Ledger.*

From the Elwood (K. T.) Advertiser.

Great Excitement at Leavenworth---Murder and Robbery---Two Men Hung by the Mob.

We learn from one of our citizens, who was at Leavenworth during the late excitement, the following particulars of the most daring outrages ever perpetrated in the Territory:

It appears that a Mr. STEPHENS, from Mississippi with another gentleman, both recently arrived in the Territory, were passing through Leavenworth on Friday last, intending to start the following morning on a tour through the country, in search of a location. Visiting a grog shop, they became intoxicated: showed some money, and boasted of having a larger sum in their possession.—Some of their newly-made drinking friends proposed showing them the city, and about dusk, persuaded them to visit a spring at the upper part of the town.

While drinking at the spring, Mr. STEPHENS and his friend were struck blows on the back of the head which felled them to the earth, and before they could regain their feet, their *friends* were upon them with their knives. They inflicted several wounds upon their bodies and threw them into the river, supposing them dead. Mr. STEPHENS, upon being thrown into the water, revived, and floating around to the shore in an eddy of the stream, crawled out on a raft, and from thence to the wharf, where he was discovered by one of the murderers, who again stabbed him and threw him into the stream. Again he floated to the shore, where his moaning attracted the attention of some passers-by, but he was unable to speak, and, in a few moments, expired.

Suspicion fell on the guilty parties, and on Saturday morning, three persons, Baize, Squarles and Knightson, were arrested.—When arrested, Baize's arms were covered with blood. Early in the day, Knightson was examined before the authorities at the Leavenworth Hotel. Influenced by threats, and promises of protection from the infuriated crowd which was fast gathering around the place of trial, he confessed the deed, and told where the money was concealed, which they had taken from their victims. Search was instituted, and the money found at the spot designated. By this time, the mob had increased to about two thousand persons, demanding the prisoners from the authorities, and insisting upon taking the law in their own hands. Judge LeCompte made a speech, exhorting them to quiet, and assuring them that justice should be meted out to the culprits. The crowd hissed him down, crying out that they had never yet received justice at his hands, and moved off to the jail where Baize and Squarles were confined. Knightson, meanwhile, had been run off to the Fort, where he is now in custody. The mob, arriving at the jail, took out the prisoners, and dragged them to a large elm tree, at the mouth of Three Mile Creek, about ½ mile below the city. The noose was placed round their necks, the rope pased over a limb of the tree and the crowd pulling at the other end.

Squarles was first strung up. Not expiring so readily as the mob could wish, several took hold of his legs, pulling him down in such manner as to break his neck.

Meanwhile, Baize stood in the crowd talking with an officer from the Fort, who, unperceived, slipped the noose from his neck, whereupon Baize ran for the jail. He was placed in jail, and the authorities, and some few citizens, again, without success, endeavored to protect him. The mob broke open the jail, took him out and he was soon hanging on the fatal tree.

The confession of Knightson implicates a gang of murderers, numbering nine, who have been associated together in Leavenworth, and have murdered several persons, during the last six months. Stephens, we understand had upon his person only about one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Though *summary* justice was meted out to the wretches, yet public opinion sanctions it as a necessity, and will effectually strike terror into the hearts of the many similar gangs who infest that city.

State's Rights.

DAVID WILMOT, in his letter to the "American" Committee, thinks that "we should not weaken our *State sovereignty* by looking to the General Government as the great source of reform in this matter;" the matter referred to, being a modification of the naturalization laws. In another part of the same letter he says that "it belongs exclusively to *the States* to regulate this whole question of suffrage."

It is a somewhat novel idea to look to the State for action in reference to the naturalization laws, yet the idea has a meaning beyond the question it immediately refers to.—Mr. WILMOT and those who think with him, have of late become most extravagantly enamored with *State sovereignty*, even to the extent of pushing the doctrine beyond all constitutional bounds to the conclusion arrived at by Mr. CALHOUN, when he contended that a *sovereign State* had the right to nullify an act of Congress. It is to this doctrine of nullification that the Republican leaders are conducting their party in the Northern States; and it was with an eye to its application to a contingency which he hopes may arise in the future in Pennsylvania—having reference to the question of slavery in one of its many aspects—that Mr. WILMOT is nursing and inculcating this doctrine of State's rights.

Having failed to gain possession of the National Government, the Republican leaders seek to limit, hedge in, and prescribe by the narrowest bounds its actual power, when in any way affecting the question of slavery. Witness the laws passed by Massachusetts and other Republican States under the name of "personal liberty bills" to obstruct and nullify the operations of the fugitive slave law. Although in manifest violation of the act of Congress, they find an apology and defence in the sheltering doctrine of State's rights.

If we are at liberty to judge Mr. WILMOT from his antecedents, we are warranted in saying that his object is to inculcate the notion that the State is supreme in all things, so that in case of his election, and the election of a compliant Republican Legislature, Pennsylvania may be made to follow the example of Massachusetts in the passage of a "personal liberty" act, nullifying the act of Congress. Are the people prepared to regard this as one of the results of WILMOT's election? It has been one of the fruits of Republican sway in other States, and why not in Pennsylvania?

It cannot have failed to attract the attention of thinking men, that while this doctrine of State nullification, borrowed from the Calhoun school of politics, has been pursued and contended for by States, of the Massachusetts way of thinking, the most absolute and unlimited power has been claimed for the General Government to prohibit and forever exclude slavery from the territories; or that, in other words, where the constitution confers express power, as in the case of reclaiming fugitive slaves, State sovereignty may nullify acts passed in pursuance of that constitutional provision, but where no express power can be found in the constitution to exclude slavery from the territories, it is the duty of Congress to assume and exercise such power. Such is the anomalous position of sham Republicanism; with one dogma, derived from the nullifiers, and another from the strong centralizing principles of ancient Federalism.—*Patriot & Union.*

ANOTHER NATURAL BRIDGE.—The Abington *Virginian* says there is a natural bridge within 62 miles of that place, in Scott County, compared with which the bridge over Cedar Creek is a mere circumstance. The Scott Bridge extends across the chasm more than twice eighty feet in width, and is 420 feet deep, at the bottom of which flows a much larger and more rapid stream than Cedar Creek. The arch of the Scott Bridge is not so perfectly formed as that of Cedar Creek, but it is not less a bridge, with a broad wagon road located upon it. The survey for the Cumberland Gap Railroad passed through the arch of this bridge. It is, perhaps, the wildest and most stupendous curiosity in the United States, and yet is comparatively unknown.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

Line upon Line--Here and There a Little.

GOING UP—The new Reformed Church.

UP—Mr. C. Long's new House. It looks well.

☞Read the New Advertisements.

☞A column of Agricultural matter will be found on the fourth page.

SLIGHTLY TAKEN DOWN.—The young man who went on a 'shine' with a two dollar bill.

☞A slanderer of the softer sex undertakes to prove that Satan was a woman whose name was Lucy Fir.

AGRICULTURAL PROCEEDINGS—not received—will appear next week.

☞Gas will be introduced into all houses of the 'ancient borough,' ready for the same, some time next week.

☞A colored camp meeting will commence about a mile from this place on Friday 28th inst.

CLOSING OUT—at Saxtons' store. Bargains still to be had.

"IN TOWN"—the "handsome member"—he'll leave with Wilmot about the second Tuesday of October.

☞On our first page will be found an Address from the Board of Trustees of the Farmer's High School of Pennsylvania. Read it.

AGREED TO ON ALL HANDS—That the Democratic ticket put in nomination by our friends last week, can't be beat.

FEELS "ALL RIGHT."—A certain young man in town.—Don't mention names.

MUSICAL—the colored gentleman who makes his headquarters in the Diamond almost every night. We hope he may never tire.

THE MINUTE GUN.—This is the title of a new paper issued in Lancaster city. It supports Hazzlehurst and the whole American ticket.

☞"It is a solemn thing to get married," said Aunt Betty. "Yes, but a good deal solemner not to be," replied her daughter, who was just turning forty.

☞A young lady being asked why the noun bachelor is singular, replied, because it's very singular they don't get married.

☞Always have your matches and lamp ready for use in case of alarm.

☞Taste is as well displayed in placing the dishes on a pine table, as in arranging the folds on a damask curtain.

☞Patience is a tree whose roots are bitter but the fruit is very sweet.

☞A dirty kitchen and bad cooking have driven many a one from home to seek comfort and happiness elsewhere.

☞The Baptists are making efforts to build a first class ship for benevolent purposes. It will cost $100,000, and will be a monument to Rev. Adoniram Judson.

☞DAN RICE was attacked by his trained rhinoceros at at Buffalo on Thursday. The enraged animal threw him fifteen feet. Dan was seriously bruized.

IN TOWN LAST WEEK.—The politicians, and quite a crowd of people generally. A large majority of those who had urgent business with the printer, we are sorry to say, remained at home. Hope to see or hear from them soon.

CABBAGE.—In the New England Farmer of July 11th, it is stated that more than sixty tons of cabbages have been grown on an acre of land underdrained the year before, where thirty tons had previously been viewed as a large crop.

☞WHAT'S UP?—The *Journal* of this morning takes down the names of Col. S. S. Wharton and James E. Glasgow, and raises the names of Levi Evans and James McElroy in their places.

☞Cromwell did not wait to strike until the iron was hot, *but made it hot by striking.*

☞The question as to who was the bravest son of New York in the Mexican war has been settled by the committee of the common council bestowing Gen. Jackson's gold box upon Lieut. Col. Garrett W. Dyckman, of the first regiment New York volunteers.

☞Domestic economy is a science—a theory of life, which all sensible woman ought to study and practice.—None of our excellent girls are fit to be married until they are thoroughly educated in the deep and profound mysteries of the kitchen.

"JORDON'S a hard road to travel," but it will soon be improved, as a bridge is now being constructed over the "River Jordon," on the line of the Catasauqua and Fogelsville Railroad, in Pennsylvania, which is said to be the largest of the kind in the United States. It is 1100 feet long, and is built entirely of Iron— the spans being supported by heavy iron towers one hundred feet high.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The business of the whole road for July exhibits the following gratifying figures:

Receipts for the month ending	
July 31st,	$392,087 91
Same month last year,	322,672 99
Increase,	$69,414 92

☞The *Blair County Whig* of yesterday, says:—"McKim's coffin, which is a splendid walnut one, with silver plated hinges and screws, lined with fine muslin, and manufactured by Mr. WM. M'FARLAND, was taken to the hall of the cell of the unfortunate criminal yesterday morning, where he appreciated its style and beauty very much, remarking "that he had made many a coffin, but none to come up to that."

☞A shrewd old gentleman once said to his daughter, "Be sure, my dear, that you never marry a poor man; but remember, the poorest man in the world is the one that has money and nothing else." There is much truth in this and we commend it to the ladies.

☞A short time since, Byron Stewart M'Donald died suddenly in the Michigan State Penitentiary, at Jackson. He had been convicted for placing obstructions on the Railroad with the design of robbing the mail of the train thus thrown off the track. He was sentenced to ninety-nine years imprisonment, which was suddenly terminated by a fit.

SERVES THEM RIGHT.—We see that many of our exchanges are complaining bitterly of the wrongs they suffer at the hands of eastern city advertisers. They have published every thing in the shape of advertisements, taking "promises to pay" for pay. When they send for their goods or money, the advertisers are nowhere to be found. No wonder such papers are crowded with the humbugs of the day—the editors are too easily caught with chaff. We keep our columns clear of all such trash by demanding pay in advance.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—Last week, says the Piedmont (Va.) Independent, an old miner, accompanied by the dog, got into an empty mining car to go up the incline at Hempshire mines. His dog, in attempting to get into the car while in motion, fell under the car, was crushed to death, threw the car off the track, which resulted in killing his master. Thus died the master and his dog. The miner's name was Johnson.

DUTCH COLONY FOR TENNESSEE.—Mad. Storms, of Delft, Holland, has purchased a tract of land, five miles from Kingston, Tennessee, and three miles from Tennessee river. One essential element which controlled the selection, was the belief that it would be very favorable to the rearing of wine grape. If the experiment should prove successful, it is believed that it will be the commencement of a large emigration of the Duch to this country.

☞The famous bogus Burdell baby, and its mother, Mrs. Anderson, have been taken from the Bellevue Hospital to Barnum's Museum, where they will be exhibited until public curiosity is satisfied. Both mother and child are doing well.

MORALS IN CHICAGO ILL.—Chicago has been always considered a "fast" city, but recent public developments show it to be a little too fast for its own good. Last Monday aweek the merchants and business men were surprised to find that their salesmen, agents and clerks were not at their places of business. An inquiry explained the cause. The police had the night before made a descent upon the various houses of ill-fame in the city, and nabbed the "visitors" to the extent of forty or fifty. They were all lodged in close quarters over night, and in the morning fined five dollars each and costs.

LETTER FROM MINNESOTA TERRITORY.—The Commissioner of Patents received, several days since, an interesting letter from Mr. O. H. Kelly, of Northwood, Wright county, Minnesota Territory, dated July 16. Mr. Kelly states that the prospects of the farmers on the Mississippi, above the Falls of St. Anthony, were certainly rather discouraging this season, owing to the havoc made by the grasshoppers. He hoped to be able to harvest about one-half of the ground he had planted, as everything left by the grasshoppers looked promising, and the weather was hot, and showers were frequent. Several days previous to the date of his letter, about 10 o'clock in the morning, the grasshoppers rose simultaneously for a distance of over thirty miles on the river banks, and went into the air. Which way they flew, or where they now were, he knew not; he only knew that they had started all at once by tens of thousands, and were gone, he hoped never to return.

A REALLY STRONG-MINDED WOMAN.—The Hightstown (N. J.) *Excelsior*, says that a young man of 20 years, residing with his mother in a lonely cabin, some 15 miles from that place, in "the Pines," died recently, and that he was dressed in the habiliments of the grave, his coffin made, his grave dug, and all the other labor incidental to depositing the body in its last resting place, was performed by his mother.

A CLERICAL HORSE-JOCKEY.—A few days since a minister in Seneca Falls, N. Y., hired a livery horse and wagon to go a journey. He was absent two days, swapped horses six times, and came back to the stable with the same horse he took out, having made $100 by his operations.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE.

MECHANICSBURG, Aug. 13, 1857.

MR. EDITOR:—Having frequently resolved since my so-journ here, to scratch a few lines for your truly interesting journal; this Thursday evening, (with the heat of the sun rather increased than diminished, and mercury at 98,) I undertake the task.

The first question to be solved is, what I shall scribble about. Shall I speak of the agricultural facilities of Cumberland county? Of the towering mountains which girt it on either side? And of the rippling brooks which wind their way to the wide and beautiful Susquehanna? Perhaps this had better be the topic.

This county (ranking as it does, among the first in the State,) extends from the Susquehanna, at Harrisburg, a south-westerly direction to Shippensburg, a distance of near fifty miles. On the north, the Blue mountain bounds its entire length, with the broken fragments of the South mountain for its boundary on the south, embracing an area of near five hundred square miles, out of which near four hundred is good tillable land.—Within the boundary above described, lies one of the most productive agricultural counties that decorates the old Keystone of the Arch. Yet, with all this, the people who possess the most, seem to be the less thankful, for the old dutch farmers cling to their half dollars with the tenacity of a death grasp, seeming to build their hopes upon what the great English poet called TRASH.

This county not only surpasses many others in the State, in the superior quality of its soil, but all other requisites for living independently, and happy in proportion. Water (pure and sparkling) gushes from almost every elevated spot. Fruit of all descriptions grow spontaneously on every farm, which, by the way, comes exceedingly handy.

Among the streams which flow in silent majesty through this delightful spot of Pennsylvania, the Conedoguinit ranks first. Having its fountain in the western portion of the county, hard by the base of the Blue mountain, it commences its course, though at first but a small brook murmuring proudly among the pebbles, yet it gathers in strength, majesty and beauty every mile, and empties into the Susquehanna at Fairview, two miles above Harrisburg, being near as large as Raystown Branch at the Juniata.

On the southern side of the county, the not less beautiful stream, very mysteriously named the "Yellow Breeches," winds its course along the base of the South mountain, forming the division line between Cumberland and York counties.

This stream is very similar in size and appearance to the Conedoguinit, though having connected with its early history less song and story. The towns, villages, and hamlets of Cumberland county, are numerous. Carlisle, (as you all well know,) being the county seat, and the principal business town. It is very neatly built, and contains from six to eight thousand inhabitants.

The second place of note in the county, is the beautiful town from which I write, (Mechanicsburg,) having from fifteen hundred to two thousand inhabitants, with three taverns and stores and ware houses in proportion.—At the western extremity of the town, is situated the far-renowned Cumberland Valley Institute, erected by J. A. Loose, now under the superintendence of I. D. Rupp. May it prosper, (as we feel assured it will under the control of the manly form and intellectual appearance of its present principal,) and send out young men and women, who will act well their part in the great drama of life. At the eastern terminus of the town, just described, is located the "Irving Female College," which has been lately erected for the education of young ladies. It is under the charge of Rev. A. B. Marlett, who (from aught is known,) possesses all the qualities requisite for the performance of such an important task as devolves upon him. One fine quality which he possesses to a very eminent degree it may not be amiss to mention here, coming under our frequent observation, viz: politeness, in which he is almost as well skilled as Chesterfield. The common schools of Mechanicsburg, number four, which plainly show that the inhabitants of the place are making every possible effort to educate their sons and daughters, and by so doing, prepare them to fight the battles of life successfully.

Yours, warmly, H. A. W.

☞The straight-out Americans are warming up for the contest. Hear how the *Milton Journal*, lately from the fusion ranks, with Hazlehurst's name at its mast-head, talks to the Americans:

"The party or faction that would introduce equality of the races, and make you the associate of the negro, and bring you down on a level with this inferior race of unfortunate creatures? Will you give your votes to sustain and perpetuate Black Republicanism—a measure as "black as the African himself," as iniquitous as the rank doings of the Robesperian faction, who, had they not been arrested in their mad career, would not only have deluged France in blood, but the world! Principles as damning as were ever disseminated by Hume and his coadjutors, the infamous French infidels! A party at war with Bible teachings on the slavery question; at war with the advancement and elevation of white men; bringing them down to the degraded level to the descendants of Ham! Will ye serve such a party and say I have done no harm? Will ye recklessly throw aside your dearest, cherished principles and aid in giving influence to such practices, such teachings, such rank infidelity?"

☞Never wish a thing done, but do it.

General Packer Speaking to the People.

We perceive that some of our cotemporaries are exercised because General W. F. Packer, under the instructions of Democratic State Committee, has conceived it to be his duty to decline the invitation of Hon. David Wilmot, the Republican candidate for Governor, to a public discussion. Some ridiculous contrasts have been drawn in consequence of General Packer's declension. The mere fact that the Democratic candidate for Governor has not deemed it proper to meet his Republican opponent in joint discussion, has suggested to certain objectors the example set by Governor Bigler, in his memorable canvasses of '51 and '54, and that of Governor Wise of Virginia, in 1854, and also the Presidential campaign of 1856. If these objectors will look carefully at the instances they have cited, they will find that in no one case has the proposition for joint discussion been agreed upon by opposing candidates. Gov. Bigler canvassed the State of Pennsylvania *alone*, as did his opponent Gov. Johnson.—Mr. Wise canvassed the State of Virginia *alone*, as did his opponent, Mr. Flournoy.—In 1856, the advocates of Republicanism took one range of counties and the advocates of Democracy another. But this is not all.—Wherever opposing candidates travel and speak together, which is customary in some of the Southern States, personal collisions are almost certain to follow. In the very latest contest in Tennessee, and in several of the districts in Kentucky, the most unhappy conflicts ensued on account of these joint meetings. General Packer, advised by the Democratic State Central Committee,, has declined meeting an adversary beaten beforehand. This is all he has done. Mr. Wilmot sought a joint meeting with nothing to lose by it.—He placed all his hopes upon the hazard of the die, and, if defeated in the end, would not be more politically ruined than he was at the beginning. The democratic candidate does not decline meeting the people face to face, everywhere and always. He simply abstains from giving to his opponent an opportunity, which, while it could not serve any great public purpose, or advance any great public good, might still further irritate the minds of the people on a question which, in the opinion of all honest men, was happily put at rest by the result of the late Presidential election.

We have already announced that General Packer will appear before the people of the different counties of the State, between now and the election, and will give all his opponents an opportunity of hearing what he has to say.—*The Press.*

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

Mrs. Cunningham's Sister.

NIAGARA FALLS, Aug. 10, 1857.

I concluded my last by promising to tell you how Mrs. Cunningham's eldest sister, Sarah, freed herself from her husband, and swindled his legal heirs out of his property. That unlucky individual had accumulated an estate of some $25,000 or $30,000, and this it was that induced Sarah Hempstead to inveigle him into matrimony. Their first visit to Middletown—a beautiful village on the bank of the Connecticut—was not a very pleasant one, and the second was more disagreeable still. Sarah and her sister Ann soon become impatient under the restraint imposed by the social condition of Middletown, and their eccentricities speedily excluded them from all association with those to whom the husband of the former had introduced his wife and sister.

On the second visit, in the Autumn after the marriage, Sarah was uneasy and discontented, and finally induced her husband to dispose of his property in Middletown, and take passage with her for New York, in a vessel of which he was the owner. He had been ill for some time with a wasting sickness, and his mother, who had become alarmed at his symptoms, and his complaints of increased suffering after taking certain medicine which his wife was constantly administering, urgently remonstrated against his going in the vessel. But Sarah, who was a woman of strong will and determined character, overcame all resistance, and they departed together, without attendants or companions of any kind except the crew of the vessel.

She was nearly a week reaching New York and her husband died on the passage. Ann had remained in Brooklin during this time, having, it was said, certain domestic engagements to look after, growing out of her free and easy mode of life, shortly after the marriage of her sister. In due time an heir to the deceased husband's estate was produced, and Sarah obtained possession of the property.

Of course, it would be impossible at this late day, to ascertain the truth in respect to the suspicions entertained by the mother-in-law of Sarah in connection with this transaction; but her impression of the guilt of the woman amounted to actual conviction. She persisted in charging the death of her son upon his wife so long as she lived, and always maintained that the child which was presented to inherit her son's property was not the offspring of her son and his wife, but the fruit of an illicit amour, in which Ann was known to have been engaged.

Cancelling Postage Stamps.

The Postal arrangement between the United States and the British North America Provinces, allows the transmission of letters, with or without pre-paying of postage, as is preferred. But no part payment will be recognized—it goes for nothing. The postage on a single letter is ten cents, and if three stamps of three cents each are affixed, they are not regarded, as full postage required on delivering the letter. The practice of defacing or cancelling stamps on such letters prepaid in part has prevailed, perhaps, universally, and consequently quite a large amount in value of stamps, is thus lost to parties, without any equivalent in return. A Montreal correspondent of the New York *Herald*, very properly calls attention to the practice of defacing the stamps under such circumstances, and suggests that the Department has no right to cancel the stamps until an equivalent has been paid for them—that the three stamps in the case supposed, should not be defaced, but left so that the party, who has been inadvertantly burdened with postage by his friend, could use them. This seems put fair, and we are gratified to learn that the P. O. Department authorizes it to be done. The *Union* copies the letter from the *Herald*, and adds: "Upon making inquiries in the proper quarter in relation to the complaint against the Post Office Department, we were authorized to say, that in the case mentioned by the writer, the Post Masters would have been justified in not cancelling the postage stamps. It is only where the stamps are taken in payment of postage, that it is obligatory on Post Masters to use great care to see that they are duly cancelled. Under the postal arrangement between the United States and the British American provinces, any payment of postage, less than the full rate of ten cents, is by mutual agreement disregarded, and the letter is treated as unpaid. In all such cases, any stamps upon the letter not recognized, may properly be left uncancelled; but in all cases where the stamps are taken in payment of postage, they must be defaced so that they cannot be used a second time."

From the Blair County Whig, July 11.

The Unfortunate McKim.

Through the kindness of the Warden of our Jail, Mr. JOHN MCCLURE, we visited the above named unfortunate individual yesterday morning in his cell, and found him calm and collected; and, apparently, perfectly resigned to his fate. He is quite cheerful for one in his situation. but not so much so, however, as he was when we visited him two weeks ago. He says the time appears to drag so slowly on; and although he still persists in his innocence of the murder of NORCROSS, yet he acknowledges the justice of his sentence under the evidence, and appears to be willing—in fact impatient—to have that sentence carried out. He says he has been wild and heedless during a portion of his life, and very fond of running after the woman, but his hands nor his conscience have never been stained with the blood of his fellow creature. When we entered the hall adjoining his cell, we found him seated at a table covered with good books—some of them open—and he met us with a pleasant, cheerful smile. Although he is handcuffed and chained to the floor, the length of the chain allows sufficient privilege to the hall adjoining his cell. All he desires he says, is about three hours on the scaffold, previous to being launched into eternity, to make a dying statement, which he wishes to be published to the world. What may be embraced in that statement we are unprepared to say.

He says he has made arrangements with his brother-in-law to have his body removed to his home, in Delaware county, for burial and requested us, through, this medium, to extend an invitation to all his old friends and acquaintances to attend his funeral from his own residence, in Delaware county, at such time as his friends may appoint after the transmission of his body.

As next Friday is the day set apart for his execution, and as he expects no clemency, he appears to look forward to that day with feelings more of pleasure than of dread. May he be well prepared for that sudden transit is our earnest wish.

From the Elwood (Kansas) Advertiser.

To the Maidens of the East.

When enumerating the inducements to emigration, which our flourishing town of Elwood furnishes, it little becomes us to slight the ladies, in our addresses to capitalists and persons seeking to better their fortunes. We would say to the fair maids of the older States, that here are many young men, of enterprise, good looks and prospective wealth; all of whom are in the matrimonial mart, seeking for some companion to their solitary hours, some gentle, loving spirit to watch over their moments of weariness, and strengthen them by kind words and sweet smiles for the rugged scenes of a frontier life. Who that ever lived far from the haunts of civilized man, where no church bell rings its welcome summons to poor mortals wearied with the strife and deceit of week-day life, where the broad prairie spreads its boundless expane, with no cabin save your own to gladden the heart, no tree to shelter you from the rays of a mid-day sun, or roamed amid the huge umbrageous forests of our Pacific coast, with naught but the jay-bird's monotonous cry, the squirrell's bark, or cat-bird's harsh note to break the death-like stillness; yes, who even lay in his rude miner hut, though the gold lay scattered round him, but dream't of home and longed for the cheering presence of woman, to refresh his heart with the sun-light of love!

Come West, ye true, warm-hearted, life-earnest maidens of the East, ye who long for a life of action, where the intellect and the finest feelings of your better nature shall not be frittered away by the cold, unmeaning, social life of the fashionable world. Here, no scented dandy can exist, the exquisite is unknown; such animals would die, the air about them would prove as poisonous as that of the Upas tree. He, who lives here, trusts not to the good reputation of his sire, the wealth of his friends or the social standing of his family, but each one carves out, for himself, a name, be that good or bad. Let us welcome you among us.

THRESHING BY STEAM.—A new feature in farming operations has been introduced by Col. Henry S Kupp, of Union township, Berks county. A small portable pumping engine, used on the Union Canal, has recently been put in service on his farm, to drive his threshing machine, which it does with more regularity and speed, and at less cost, than can be done by horse power. There are a number of operations about a farm where a small engine would be of great service. Such as sawing wood, lumber, rails, &c. It may not be long before plowing and seeding will be done in the same way, and when small locomotives will be running through the fields in all directions. This is an age of progress and invention—and there is no telling what a day may bring forth.

MARRIED.

In the Catholic church, Huntingdon, on Monday, 17th inst., by the Rev. P. M. Doyle, Mr. JOHN A. DUCK and Miss EMILIE A. A. HANEGER, both of this borough.

☞Our brother typo and his lady have the unanimous vote of thanks of this office for the large and excellent cake received, and our best wishes for their future prosperity and happiness.

"A *type* of bliss is most we know
In life's caressing round,
Yet in this *case*, if e'er below,
The sweet fulfilment's found."

On the 11th inst., in this borough, at the M. E. Parsonage, by Rev. D. Shoaff, Mr. JAMES GIFFORD, of Philadelphia, and Miss SUSAN S. DEAN, of Alexandria, Pa.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Perfect Likenesses.

Call on PRETTYMAN, at the Central Railroad Station House, and get a DAGUERREOTYPE, AMBROTYPE or PHOTOGRAPH likeness of yourself. His pictures can't be beat—call and examine specimens.

Plain and Fancy Printing.

Job work of all kinds—such as Handbills, Circulars Business, Visiting, and Show Cards, Tickets, Bill Heads, Deeds, Mortgages, and all kinds of blanks, &c., &c., &c. neatly printed at the "GLOBE" Job Office, Huntingdon. Pa.

Blanks of all kinds,

Neatly printed and for sale at the "Globe," Office—such as Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment and Common Bonds Agreements, Leases, Judgment and Promissory Notes, Notes relinquishing all benefits of exemption laws, License Bonds, and all blanks used by Justices of the Peace.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Philadelphia Aug. 17 1857

FLOUR.—There is no new feature to notice in the market for Flour, and sales are mostly limited to the wants of the trade, without change in quotations. A sale of 250 bbls old stock Western extra family was made at $5 ₱ bbl. Standard brands are held at $5 50 for sound old stock, and $7 25 for fresh ground from new wheat, but there is nothing doing except to supply the retailers and bakers, who buy cautiously at from $650 up to $8 50 and $9 ₱ bbl. according to brand and freshness. Corn meal continues scarce and in request, with further sales of 150 bbls Penna, at $4 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at $4 50

GRAIN.—There is not much doing in Wheat, most of the lots offered being too damp for grinding. About 2500 bushels only found buyers at 164@ 166c for reds, the latter for prime, and 167@170c for white, as in quality. Rye is taken on arrival at 95c. at which rate some 4@500 bushels have been sold. Corn continues dull and neglected, and only about 2500 bushels Penna and Southern Yellow have been disposed of at 88c afloat, including some in store at the same rate. Oats are unchanged, with further sales of 2@300 bushels good Southern at 42c.

WANTED—20,000 Bushels Wheat, for which I will pay the highest cash prices.
Huntingdon, Aug. 19. W. J. GEISSINGER.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Proposals will be received by the County Commissioners at their Office in the Borough of Huntingdon, up to 12 o'clock. noon, on Friday, the 11th day of September next, for repairing the County Bridge across the Black Log Creek, above Rock Hill Furnace, in Cromwell township.

Bidders will please examine said Bridge before they hand in their proposals.

By order of Commissioners,
HENRY W. MILLER, Clerk.
August 19, 1857.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—*Estate of Hon. Robert Allison, deceased.*
Letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the Estate of Hon. Robert Allison, late of the borough of Huntingdon, Huntingdon county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, he hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES GWIN, Ad'm'r.
De bonis non with will annexed.
Huntingdon, Aug. 19, 1857.

FOR SALE—A two story Frame DOUBLE HOUSE, with back building, and Lot, on Railroad street, adjoining Jackson's Hotel. It is a good stand for business or private dwellings.—If not sold before the 5th of September next, it will on that day be offered at public sale.
Huntingdon, August 19, 1857. FRED. LIST.

NOTICE—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested. that J. & W. Saxton, of the borough of Huntingdon, did, on the 9th day of July last, make and execute to the subscriber of said Borough, a deed of voluntary assignment, for the benefit of creditors.—Therefore, all persons holding claims against the said J. & W. Saxton, or either of them, will present them properly authenticated for settlement, and all indebted to said firm, or either of them, in any way, will make immediate payment to W. B. ZEIGLER.
Huntingdon, August 19, 1857-tf.

HUNTINGDON SELECT SCHOOL.
J. A. HALL, Principal.
The next school year, consisting of *forty weeks*, exclusive of vacations, will commence on *Monday, the 24th inst.* The year will be divided as heretofore, into *three sessions*, ending on the 1st day of December, 1857, and the 1st days of March and July, 1858, respectively.
Terms of tuition for the regular classes will be the same as last year, viz: Primary classes, $12,00 a scholar; Freshman and Sophomore classes, $15,00 a scholar; and Junior and Senior classes, $18.00 a scholar, the one third payable at, or before the end of each session.
Terms for the Teachers' Class, $5,00 a month, $12,00 a session, or $30,00 a year, payable in advance.
Huntingdon. August 19, 1857.-1t*

REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE. Will be exposed to public sale, ON THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH, 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, all that VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, late the property of John Barr, of Jackson township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, in pursuance of directions given in the last Will of said dec'd. Said Tract is situate in said Jackson township, adjoining lands of Alexander Vance, Doctor Bigelow, and others, containing one hundred and eighty-four acres, more or less, about 130 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, having thereon erected a two story Log Dwelling House, a Barn and Saw Mill; and also having thereon a good Apple Orchard.
ALSO—At the same time and place, there will be exposed to public sale, A TRACT OF TIMBER LAND, (White Pine and Oak of good quality,) said tract adjoins lands of Joseph Hefly, Esq., James Barr, and others, containing about 80 acres, and lies about three quarters of a mile from the tract just described.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid in hand, and the residue in two equal annual payments, to be secured by the Judgment bonds of the purchaser. SAMUEL STEWART, Executor.
Jackson township. August 19, 1857.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.—ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an alias order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, there will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, ON SATURDAY, 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1857, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, A CERTAIN PARCEL AND TRACT OF LAND, situate in Jackson township, in said county, bounded by lands of Benjamin Carver, lands of Joseph Sassaman, survey in the name of George Stever, Neff's heirs and others, containing ONE HUNDRED ACRES or thereabouts.
ALSO—ALL THAT CERTAIN PIECE, PARCEL and Tract of Land, situate in Jackson township, adjoining land of Widow Sassaman, land claimed by John Rudy, lands of Monroe Furnace, and others, containing ONE HUNDRED AND ONE ACRES, more or less.
TERMS—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter with interest from the confirmation, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser or purchasers. MICHAEL FLESHER,
JOSEPH SASSAMAN,
Executors of Peter Sassaman, dec'd.
August 19, 1857.

IMPROVED PATENT ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT—A CHEAP, DURABLE AND PERFECTLY WATERPROOF ROOFING—PRICE, THREE CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT.
WM. LEWIS, *Huntingdon, Agent for Huntingdon county.*
This improved PATENT FELT makes a CHEAP, DURABLE and PERFECTLY WATERPROOF ROOFING, for CHURCHES, CHAPELS, PUBLIC HALLS, RAILROAD STATIONS, HOUSES, COTTAGES, VERANDAHS, FARM BUILDINGS, CATTLE and SHEEP SHEDS, and every other description of BUILDINGS, in lieu of Tin, Zinc, Shingles, Tiles, Thatch, &c.
It costs only a fraction of a Tin or Shingle Roof and is more durable, as it neither CORRODES, CRACKS nor LEAKS.
It is made of the strongest and most durable materials, and saturated with the best of Asphalte.
It is made up in Rolls, 25 yards long, 32 inches wide, and can be easily applied by any unpracticed person, with a few tacks.
It is invaluable for LINING the WALLS of WOODEN HOUSES, GRANARIES, BARNS, &c., as rats or other vermin and insects will not touch it.
IT IS IMPERVIOUS TO WET, and being a NON-CONDUCTOR, counteracts the heat of SUMMER and the cold of WINTER, equalizing the temperature within every building where it is used.
To the Agriculturist, it makes a CHEAP and EFFECTUAL ROOFING, for FARM BUILDINGS and SHEDS; a COVERING for CORN and HAY RICKS, also a DEFENCE for Sheep during snow, and in the Yard as a loose covering for Turnips and other Fodder in Winter—the use of this FELT proves a great annual saving to the Farmer.
It is suitable to every climate.
It is light and portable, being in Rolls, and not liable to damage in transportation.
When used UNDER TIN or other ROOFING, it forms a smooth body for the metal to lie tightly on, whereby the Tin wears much longer, not corroding beneath; at the same time DEADENING SOUND. Also being a NON-CONDUCTOR, it keeps the UPPER ROOMS COOL in Summer, and being WATERPROOF, prevents the Roof from LEAKING.
August 19, 1857.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of Administration on the Estate of THOMAS M. OWENS, late of the borough of Birmingham, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, Notice is therefore hereby given to all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE W. OWENS,
July 14, 1857-*. Administrator.

SALE OF SAXTON'S STORE.—The store of J. & W. SAXTON is now open for sale by wholesale and retail of the entire immense stock of goods at greatly reduced prices! Dealers and all others who have the cash can be accommodated at AUCTION PRICES.
TERMS—CASH. SCOTT & BROWN,
Huntingdon, August 5, 1857. Atty's for Creditors.

LAST NOTICE—All persons indebted to the undersigned by note or book account, are requested to call and make payment on or before the *first day of November next.* All notes, and book accounts remaining unsettled after that date, will positively be sued out without respect to persons. J. N. SWOOPE.
Alexandria, July 29, 1857.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—Two valuable and well improved farms, situated within one mile of Loretto, Cambria county, Pa., one of which contains about 109 acres, about 40 cleared and under good fence, having thereon erected a new well finished two story plank house, with back buildings attached, a two story frame house, a frame barn, and a saw mill.
The other (adjoining the above) contains 87 acres or thereabouts, 45 of which is cleared, and in a good state of cultivation, having thereon erected a superior new dwelling house, a new barn, spring house and other out-buildings. Apply to FRANCIS GIBBONS,
July 29, 1857-3t. Loretto, Pa.

100 Sacks Ground Alum Salt, 50 tons Plaster to be disposed of by
August 5, 1857. SCOTT & BROWN.

LIST OF PREMIUMS to be awarded by the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society, at its Third Annual Exhibition, to be held in the Fall of 1857.

HORSES.			
Best Stallion,	$7 00	Second best do.,	2 00
Second best do.,	4 00	Best match horses,	6 00
Third best do.,	3 00	Second best do.,	4 00
Best 2 or 3 year old colt,	5 00	Best family horse,	3 00
" colt under 1 year old,	2 00	Second best do.,	2 00
" brood mare,	5 00	Best trotting horse,	3 00
Second best do.,	2 50	Second best do.,	2 00
Best draft horse,	3 00	Best mules,	6 00
Second best do.,	2 00	Second best do.	3 00
Best riding horse,	4 00		
NEAT STOCK.			
Best pair of work oxen,	6 00	Best cow,	4 00
Second best do.,	4 00	Second best do.,	3 00
Third best do.,	3 00	Best 3 year old heifer,	3 00
Best bull,	5 00	Second best do.,	2 00
Second best do.,	3 00	Best calf.	2 00
HOGS.			
Best boar,	5 00	Second best do.,	3 00
Second best do.,	3 00	Best litter of pigs,	3 00
Third best do.,	2 00	" chester white,	3 00
Best sow,	4 00	" berkshire,	2 00
SHEEP.			
Best fine-wooled buck,	5 00	Second best do.,	3 00
Second best do.,	3 00	Best fine-wooled ewe,	5 00
Best south down do.,	5 00	Second best do.,	3 00
Second best do.,	3 00	Best long-wooled ewe,	5 00
Best long-wooled,	5 00	" south down do,	5 00
PLOWING.			
Best,	4 00	Third do.,	2 00
Second best,	3 00	Fourth do,	1 00
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.			
Best plow,	3 00	" wheat drill,	3 00
" harrow,	2 00	" corn planter,	3 00
" cultivator,	3 00	" horse rake,	2 00
" hill-side plow,	3 00	" reaper,	3 00
" wind mill,	3 00	" Mower.	3 00
GRAIN.			
Best white wheat,	3 00	Best white corn,	1 00
Second best do.,	2 00	Second best do.,	50
Third best do.,	1 00	Best rye,	1 00
Best red wheat,	3 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	2 00	Best oats,	1 00
Third best do.,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Best yellow corn,	1 00	Best buckwheat,	1 00
Second best do.,	50	Second best do.,	50
DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.			
Best bread,	3 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	2 00	Best hard soap,	1 00
Third best do.,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Best pound cake,	1 00	Best candles,	1 00
Second best do.,	50	Second best do.,	50
Best sponge cake,	1 00	Best carpet,	2 00
Second best do.,	50	Second best do.,	1 00
Best butter,	3 00	Best hearth rug,	1 00
Second best do.,	2 00	Second best do.,	50
Third best do.,	1 00	Best flannel,	2 00
Best domestic sugar,	2 00	Second best do.,	1 00
Second best do.,	1 00	Best quilt,	2 00
Third best do.,	50	Second best do.,	1 00
Best apple butter,	1 00	Best wool socks,	50
Second best do.,	50	" worsted do.,	50
Best tomato catchup,	1 00	" ornamental needlo work,	1 00
" honey,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
" jelly,	1 00	Best silk embroidery,	1 00
Second best do.,	50	Second best do.,	50
Best preserves,	1 00	Best shell work,	1 00
Second best do.,	50	Second best do.	50
Best pickles,	1 00	**MECHANICAL IMPLEMENTS AND MANUFACTURES.**	
Best 2 horse carriage,	2 00	" and greatest variety	
" buggy,	1 00	of tin ware,	1 00
" sett single harness,	1 00	" lot of earthen and stone ware.	1 00
" do. farming do.,	1 00	" washing machine,	50
" bridle and saddle,	1 00	" made meat vessel,	1 00
" pair of boots,	1 00	" churn,	1 00
" pair of shoes,	50	" specimen of marble work,	2 00
" side sole leather,	1 00	" cook stove,	1 00
" kip and calf skins,	1 00	" pair of horse shoes.	50
" side harness & upper	1 00	**FRUITS.**	
" lot of cabinet ware	1 00	Second best do.,	1 00
Best and greatest variety of apples,	3 00	Best quinces,	1 00
Second best do.,	2 00	Best and greatest variety of grapes,	2 00
Best dozen fall apples,	2 00	Second best do.,	1 00
Second best do.,

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

Agricultural.

Preserving Green Corn for Winter Use.

One of the greatest luxuries of the table, both in summer and in winter, is the Sugar or Sweet Corn. To our taste, all other varieties of corn to eat green are worthless compared with it. Our method is to keep a constant supply by successive planting, from June to the period of frost. Making the largest planting about the first of July, with an early variety for planting for winter. This matures usually in September, which is the best season for drying. Our method is this: When there is the promise of a fair day, early in the morning the corn is gathered, such only as is well filled; it is then husked and put into boiling water, and allowed to remain eight or ten minutes. It is then taken out and immediately cut from the cobs, with a sharp knife, and spread on a clean sheet upon a roof or scaffold, inclining to the south. It should be stirred once or twice during the day, and by night it will become so dry as to be past danger of injury. It should be covered during the night to keep off the dew, and exposed again for two or three days to the sun, when, if the weather is fair, it will usually be perfectly dry, and may then be put into a keg and headed tight, or hung up in a firm linen bag for use.

We have recently eaten corn of the common kind, preserved by a new and easier method, which seems to be as tender, with all the sweetness and freshness of flavor that it had when first gathered, and may answer equally well in preserving the sweet corn, which we regard as the only variety worth preserving.

It is simply gathered and boiled in the usual manner, fit for the table; it is then cut from the cob and packed in a tight keg or jar, (wood is said to be best) in alternate layers of salt, sufficient to preserve it. Some, in the place of salt, apply a strong brine. When wanted for use it is soaked in fair water, which must be changed to remove the excess of salt, and then boiled, adding butter or cream and a little sugar to suit the taste.—*Valley Farmer.*

FRESH CORN THE YEAR ROUND.—Mr. Daniel Rowe, of Lancaster, Pa., has invented and patented a plan for providing green corn for the table the year round. He plucks green corn, and without depriving it of its milky juice or taste, keeps it in a state of freshness and preservation, ready for boiling at any season. His process is described in his claim: "What I claim as my discovery and invention is the new art and process of preserving green corn in the ear, by extracting the pith or heart of the cob and seasoning and drying the inside of the cob as rapidly as the outside, for preserving the virtues and juice of the grain and preventing the collection of mould or corruption, as herein described, and for the purposes set forth." A Lancaster paper says Mr. Rowe is preparing convenient machines, not larger than those used for paring apples, by which every housekeeper can, in one evening, prepare ten or fifteen bushels of corn for his own use.

STUNTED UNTHRIFTY PEAR TREES.—William Day, of Morristown, N. J., considers that one great cause of the unthriftiness of the pear lies in the fact that many of them are worked (budded) upon sucker stocks.—He tried the experiment by planting out 1000 of these suckers, obtained from old trees, and after nursing them for several years, during which he budded some and grafted others, giving all careful culture in good ground, he was compelled to discard the whole of them. A neighbor of his held on to some for ten years, but failed to get *four good trees* out of 100 planted. We fully endorse his (Mr. Day's) closing remarks, viz: "Good thrifty stocks and clean culture will alone produce vigorous and thrifty trees, and no *respectable nurseryman* will use any others."

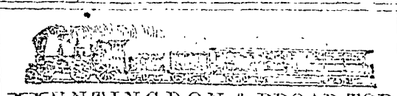
TO DESTROY GRUB IN THE HEAD OF SHEEP.—A. W. Allen, of Mahoning, O., does it in this way: Make a hole in a standing board, 24 inches from the ground, and large enough to let a sheep's nose through up to the eyes. Let one man hold the sheep in this position, and another with a syringe throw up each nostril of the sheep a slush of yellow snuff and water, strong enough to make them sneeze, and they will thus throw out the eggs of the fly that are deposited in July and August.

REMEDY FOR COLIC IN HORSES.—One of our readers says that a pint of salt dissolved in a pint of hot water, and a quart of vinegar then added, and about half the quantity given, will cure the most inveterate case of colic. Should not the first dose effect a cure let the remaining half be given and the cure will be certain. He says he has seen this remedy tried in a number of cases and always with success.

☞For Galls on Horses take soot and and grease, (lard or fat fried from pork,) mix it up thick with soot and apply two or three times a day.

The foregoing is an old and favorite Indian remedy. It prevents any growth of white hairs on the place of the gall.

CULTIVATE a habit of careful and accurate *observation*. Facts and experience are the fulcra by means of which the great lever of Reason moves the world.



HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT!

On and after Monday, June 1st, 1857, Two Passenger Trains a day, each way—Sundays excepted—will run as follows:

MORNING TRAIN.

STATIONS.		A. M.		P. M.
Huntingdon	Leave	8.00	Arrive	2.10
M'Connellstown	"	8.14	"	1.56
Pleasant Grove	"	8.20	"	1.50
Marklesburg	"	8.32	"	1.38
Coffee Run	"	8.44	"	1.26
Rough & Ready	"	8.50	"	1.20
Cove	"	9.03	"	1.07
Fishers' Summit	"	9.06	"	1.04
Saxton	"	9.20	"	12.50
Riddelsburg	"	9.32	"	12.38
Hopewell	Arrive	9.40	Leave p. m.	12.30

EVENING TRAIN.

		P. M.		P. M.
Huntingdon	Leave	5.00	Arrive	8.40
M'Connellstown	"	5.14	"	8.26
Pleasant Grove	"	5.20	"	8.20
Marklesburg	"	5.32	"	8.08
Coffee Run	"	5.44	"	7.56
Rough & Ready	"	5.50	"	7.50
Cove	"	6.03	"	7.37
Fishers' Summit	"	6.06	"	7.34
Saxton	"	6.20	"	7.20
Riddelsburg	"	6.32	"	7.08
Hopewell	Arrive	6.40	Leave	7.00

☞Passengers for BROAD TOP CITY, HOPEWELL, and BEDFORD SPRINGS, arriving from East by Pennsylvania Rail Road Express Train at 7.00 A. M., breakfast at Huntingdon and leave at 8.00 for Bedford, &c. Passengers from East by Mail Train, arrive at 4.48 P. M., and leave for Bedford, &c., at 5.00.

Passengers from West arrive by Express Train in the *morning and breakfast* at Huntingdon and leave at 8.00 for Bedford, &c. Passengers from West, by Mail Train, arrive at 3.02 P. M., and leave at 5.00 P. M. for Hopewell and Bedford. Passengers by the Fast Line arrive at Huntingdon from East at 8.55 P. M. and from West at 9.48 P.M.

Trains connect at Hopewell with four-horse Mail Coaches, over good Plank and Turnpike Roads to Bedford Springs.

Visitors to Broad Top City, by taking the morning Train, can spend half a day on the mountain, (where good accommodations are to be had,) and return to Huntingdon same day.

Fifty pounds baggage allowed each Passenger. For further information inquire at the office of the Company at Huntingdon. THOMAS T. WIERMAN, Supt.

Huntingdon, June 1, 1857.

TO INVALIDS.—Dr. Hardman, *Analytical Physician.—Physician for Diseases of the Lungs, Throat and Heart—Formerly Physician to the* CINCINNATI MARINE HOSPITAL,

Also to *Invalids' Retreat*, Author of "*Letters to Invalids*," IS COMING! See following Card.

SEPTEMBER APPOINTMENTS.

DR. HARDMAN, Physician for the disease of the Lungs, (formerly Physician to Cincinnati Marine Hospital,) will be in attendance at his rooms *as follows:*

Huntingdon, "Jackson's Hotel,"	Friday, September	4.
Lewistown, "National Hotel,"	"	5.
Mifflin, "Patterson House,"	"	7.
Harrisburg,	"	8.
Hollidaysburg,	"	3.
Altoona,	"	2.
Johnstown,	"	1.
Pittsburg,	10 &	11.

Dr. Hardman treats Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, *Laryngitis and all diseases of the throat and lungs*, by Medical Inhalation, lately used in the Brompton Hospital, *London*. The great point in the treatment of all human maladies, is to get at the disease in the direct manner.—All medicines are estimated by their action upon the organ requiring relief. This is the important fact upon which Inhalation is based. If the stomach is diseased we take medicine directly into the stomach. If the lungs are diseased, breathe or inhale medicated vapors directly into the lungs. Medicines are antidotes to disease and should be applied to the very seat of disease. Inhalation is the application of this principle to the treatment of the lungs, for it gives us direct access to those intricate air cells, and tubes which lie out of reach of every other means of administering medicines. The reason that Consumption, and other diseases of the lungs, have heretofore resisted all treatment has been because they have never been approached in a direct manner by medicine. They were intended to act upon the lungs, and yet were applied to the stomach. Their action was intended to be local, and yet, they were so administered that they should only act constitutionally, expending their immediate and principal action upon the unoffending stomach, whilst the foul ulcers within the lungs were unmolested. Inhalation brings the medicine in direct contact with the disease, without the disadvantage of any violent action. Its application is so simple, that it can be employed by the youngest infant or feeblest invalid. It does not derange the stomach, or interfere in the least degree with the strength, comfort, or business of the patient.

Other Diseases Treated.—In relation to the following diseases, either when complicated with lung affections or existing alone, I also invite consultation, I usually find them *promptly curable.*

Prolapsus and all other forms of Female Complaints, Irregularities and Weakness.

Palpitation and all other forms of Heart Disease, Liver Complaints, *Dyspepsia*, and all other diseases of stomach and bowels, &c.

All diseases of the eye and ear. Neuralgia, Epilepsy, and all forms of nervous disease.

S. D. HARDMAN, M. D.

☞No charge for consultation. [June 3, 1857.

GUANO! GUANO!! GUANO!!

ALL KINDS,
LEINAU'S SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME.—
7,000 TONS!

☞FARMERS!☜ for your Wheat crops, use LEINAU'S SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, at 2¼ cts. a lb, or $40 a Ton; or use LEINAU'S AMERICAN FERTILIZER, at $2,50 a bbl. or $25 a ton. One barrel of either is sufficient for an acre of Wheat.

THESE ARE PERMANENT MANURES, made of reliable CHEMICAL ELEMENTS, and have been in successful use for the past SIX YEARS, improving the soil and increasing the value of the land.

FOUR DIPLOMAS from the State Agricultural Society of Pennsylvania; New Jersey; Delaware and the Crystal Palace Association of the City of New York, have been received for these Valuable Fertilizers.

PAMPHLETS in the ENGLISH & GERMAN Language can be had by application at the office.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO WHOLESALE DEALERS. The above Fertilizers, *delivered FREE of Cartage* to any wharf in the old City Proper.

ORDERS sent by Mail accompanied with Cash or Drafts, will be promptly shipped to any part of the world.

GEORGE A. LEINAU, *Proprietor.*

No. 10 South FRONT street, Philadelphia City, Pa.

Philadelphia, July 22, 1857-1m.

ISN'T IT SO?—

FRESH FRUIT

IN WINTER

BETTER

THAN

SWEETMEATS.

Use ARTHUR'S celebrated *Self-Sealing Cans and Jars*, and you will have fresh fruit all the year at Summer prices.

Full directions for putting up all kinds of *Fruit* and Tomatoes, accompany these cans and jars.

They are made of *Tin, Glass, Queensware, and Fire & Acid proof Stone Ware.* The sizes are from pints to gallons.—These cans and jars are *entirely open at the tops*, and NEST, to secure economy in transportation.

For sale by STOREKEEPERS throughout the United States.

Descriptive circulars sent on application. ☞Orders from the trade solicited.

Be sure to ask for 'Arthur's.' It has stood the test of two seasons, having been used by hundreds of families, hotel and boarding house keepers.

We are now making them for the million.

ARTHUR, BURNHAM & GILROY, Manufacturers under the Patent, Nos. 117 & 119 South Tenth Street, (corner George) PHILADELPHIA.

June 17, 1857-2m.

AGRICULTURAL.—Proposals from the different places in this county desirous of having the County Agricultural Fair held in their immediate neighborhoods, may be directed to the undersigned, at any time previous to the next meeting of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society in August. It will be necessary in making application, to specify the amount of money subscribed for the purpose, as by a resolution of the Society at the last meeting, the locality guaranteeing the largest amount will be entitled to the preference.

By order of the President.

R. McDIVITT.
SAMUEL G. WHITTAKER.
Secretaries

Huntingdon, July 8, 1857.

HUNTINGDON MINERAL WATER AND BOTTLING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—The undersigned will sell his entire stock, apparatus, and fixtures, for the manufacture of all kinds of *Mineral* Water. The business locality is a good one, with a large and increasing custom. For three years the business has been carried on with great success, and is only sold on account of the ill health of the proprietor. For partidulars apply to the undersigned.

FREDERICK LIST.

Huntingdon, Pa., July 15, 1857.

☞"Bedford Inquirer," and "Lewistown Democrat," copy to amount of $1, and charge this office.

NOTICE.—The vendue notes under one hundred dollars given to the subscriber at the sale at Rough & Ready Furnace on the 11th March, are now due, and immediate payment is required. They will be found with Mr. Lawrence, at Broad Top office, Huntingdon.

L. T. WATTSON.

July 22, 1857

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS, at D. P. GWIN'S CHEAP STORE!

D. P. GWIN has just received from Philadelphia the largest and most beautiful assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS ever brought to Huntingdon, consisting of the *most fashionable dress goods* for Ladies and Gentlemen. Such as Black and Fancy Silks, All-wool Delains, Challie Delains, Plain Brazze, Figured Brazze Robes, Brilliants, different colors; Brilliant Robes, Lawn Robes, Ducals Chintz Calico, Plain and Fancy Dress Ginghams, Hummalia Cloth, Silk Warp Levella Cloth for travelling dresses, Mohair Delaize, Lawns and Prints of every description.

Also,—a large lot of Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Buttons, Bonnet Silks, Bonnet Crapes, all colors; Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Veils, Laces, Hosiery, Gum Belts, Ribbons for Belting, Whalebone and Brass Hoops for Skirts, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Silk and Gingham Cravats, Zepher, French Working Cotton, Linen and Cotton Hop, Tidy Yarn. Also,

The best assortment of Collars and Undersleeves in town. Barred and plain Jaconets, Mull Muslin, Swiss, *Plain, Figured and Dotted Crinoline, Moreen* and Grass Cloth for Skirts, Book Muslin, Irish Linen, Linen Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, &c. Also,

A fine assortment of Spring Shawls, Silk and Braize Mantillas, and a variety of Dress and Fancy Goods too numerous to mention.

Also, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Merino Cassimer, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Cotton Drills for pants, Blue Denim, Blue Drill. Plain and Fancy Linens, Marsailles and Silk Vesting. Muslins. Bleached and unbleached; Sheeting and Pillow Case Muslin, Nankeens, Ticking, Checks, Table diaper, &c.

Bonnets of the latest styles, and at lower prices than can be found in town.

Also, Moleskin, Fur, Wool and Summer Hats of the latest styles, and Boots & Shoes, Hardware, *Queensware, Buckets, Tubs, Churns*, Butter Bowls, Baskets, Brooms and Brushes,

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,

Fish & Salt, and all goods usually kept in a country store.

☞My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully requested to come and examine my goods.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods at the highest market prices.

Huntingdon, April 29, 1857.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS!

HARDWARE DEPOT!!!

The subscribers have again returned from the east with an *enlarged* stock of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, PAINTS, &c.,

which they will sell at such prices as shall make it the interest of Housekeepers, Builders, Mechanics, and *all the rest of mankind*, to give them a call. Our stock comprises Building material, such as Locks, Hinges, Screws, Nails, Bolts, Glass of all sizes, Putty, Oils, Varnishes, White Lead, and Zinc Paints.

MECHANICS' TOOLS.

Planes, Handsaws, Mill & Crosscut Saws, Chisels, Mann's Axes, Hatchets, Spirit Levels, Files, Stocks and Dies, Monkey Wrenches, Blacksmith's Vices, with an endless variety of modern inventions and improvements.

Saddlers and Coach Makers are invited to call and examine our extensive stock of Harness Mountings and Coach Trimmings. Patent and Common Hames, 30 varieties; Girthing, Hog Skins, Patent Leather, Enamelled Leather, Oil Cloth for Carriages, Coach Laces and Linings, Hubs, *Spokes, Fellocs*, Shafts, Springs, Axles, &c., &c.

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

Knives and Forks from 37½ cents to $5 per set, Silver dessert forks, Silver and common spoons, Ladies' fruit knives, Wostenholm's and 50 other kinds of Pocket knives, Farrier's knives, razors, &c., &c.

HOLLOW-WARE,

Porcelaine, Tinned and Plain Boilers, Tea Kettles, Sauce, Frying and Baking Pans, Steak Griddles, Dish Covers, &c., &c., at manufacturers' prices.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ice Hammers, Lemon Squeezers, Butter Prints, Butter Ladles, *Portmonaies*, Bells of all kinds, Guns, Pistols and Revolvers, Paint Brushes, Wall Brushes, Traces & Chains of various kinds, Chain Pumps and Metallic Pumps for cisterns, Picks, Sledges, &c., &c.

☞Having purchased many of our goods at wholesale prices from manufacturers, we are enabled to sell both *Wholesale and Retail—very remely low!* A liberal share of public patronage is solicited.

☞All orders from abroad promptly attended to.

JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

March 18, 1857.

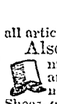
THE CHEAP CORNER FOREVER.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Ready-Made Clothing, &c.
BENJAMIN JACOBS

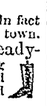
Informs his old customers and the citizens of the borough and county of Huntingdon generally, that he has just opened an extensive assortment of Goods of all kinds suitable for Spring and Summer, which will compare in quality and prices with any others brought to town the present season. His stock consists of every article of Ladies' Dress Goods. In part,

Ginghams,
Lawns,
Barages, printed and plain,
Prints of all kinds,
Muslins,
Gloves,
Mitts,
Hosiery, &c., &c., and in fact

all articles of dress to be found in any other store in town.



Also, an extensive assortment of Ready-made Clothing, for men and boys, for spring and summer wear, all well made and of good materials. Also, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, of all sizes.



Also, Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Hardware, equal to any in town; and many more articles "too numerous to mention."

My old customers, and the public in general, are invited to call and examine my new Goods. They will find them equal in quality, and as low in price, as any others in the county.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market prices.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1857.

300 KEGS PAINT.

WHITE LEAD, (*pure,*) per keg of 25 lbs		$2 50
WHITE LEAD, (*extra.*)	"	2 75
PHILADELPHIA ZINC PAINT	"	2 40
BEST SNOW WHITE ZINC PAINT	"	2 68

Oils, Glass, Putty, Nails, and all kinds of HARDWARE and Building Materials in proportion, at the Hardware Store of JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

April 8, 1857. Huntingdon, Pa.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, Huntingdon, Pa. J. S. MILLER, PROPRIETOR.

Respectfully informs his friends and the travelling public generally, that he has leased the "Franklin House," for several years occupied by C. Couts, and that he will be pleased to receive the calls of all who may favor him with their patronage. His table will be furnished with the best the market affords, and every attention will be given to make those who stop with him feel at home.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1857.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the *cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.*

Huntingdon, April 8, 1857. H. ROMAN.

SEGARS, SEGARS.—A large lot of the best Segars—consisting of Fire Fly, Opera, La Dulcipena, La Suiza, El Neptuno, and 10,000 other brands,—all the best that could be procured in the city, just received and for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

SWAINE'S PANACEA, the greatest remedy for Scrofula, for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of H. McMANIGILL.

SALT—Ashton and Ground Alum—by the Sack or Bushel, for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

DR. GREEN'S Aromatic Sap, for Stomach Complaints, for sale at the Variety Store of HENRY McMANIGILL.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A GOOD JOURNEYMAN MILLER, at B. L. Neff's Mill, situated between Petersburg and Alexandria, in Huntingdon County, Pa.

☞P. S. None but a Good Miller need apply. Apply to D. W. McCAY, Miller at said Mill. [June 17*

SAVE YOUR MONEY by purchasing Pure Linseed Oil (10 gal. and above) $1.18 per gal. Pure Linseed Oil (1 to 10 gallons) $1.25 " " Boiled Linseed Oil, always on hand at the Hardware Store of [june10] JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

DR. H. JAMES' Extract Cannabis Indica, for the permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Debility, &c., for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of apr29 HENRY McMANIGILL.

THE MAIN LINE SOLD.—GEISSINGER'S Store the head of Navigation, and his assortment now complete.

If you want the worth of your money, go to Geissinger's Cheap Store, West Huntingdon, Pa.

W. J. GEISSINGER.

May 20, 1857.

HUNTINGDON SEMINARY.—The NEXT SESSION will commence on MONDAY, AUGUST 31st.

☞Tuition for Ten Months $25.

☞*Higher rates* charged for pupils remaining only a part of the year.

☞During July and August, applications may be left with Hon. Geo. Taylor, or W. P. Orbison, Esq.

SARAH W. BIGELOW.

Huntingdon July 8, 1857-tf.

FRESH OLIVE OIL For sale at McMANIGILL'S.

TEAS, TEAS—of excellent qualities, and the cheapest in town, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S

TINWARE.—A splendid assortment just received and for sale by

May 20, 1857 W. J. GEISSINGER.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office at Mr. Hildebrand's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel. Aug. 28, '55.

T. P. CAMPBELL, Attorney at Law, Office in the brick row near the Court House.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1855.

JOHN N. PROWELL, Attorney at Law, Will attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care. Huntingdon, July 20, 1855.

R. ALLISON MILLER, DENTIST, Huntingdon, Pa. June 24, 1857.

WM. COLON, Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

McGILL & CROSS, Founders, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

MOSES STROUS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, etc.

LONG & DECKER, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, Flour, &c.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and McDIVIT, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

JAS. A. BROWN and CO., Dealers in all kinds of Hardware.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

ANDREW MOEBUS, Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

JACKSON'S HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa., on Allegheny street, between the Pennsylvania and Broad Top R. R. Depots, WM. B. ZEIGLER, Proprietor. March 25, 1857-6m.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA Practical Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street.

ORBISON, DORRIS & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

R. HARE POWEL, Miner, and Dealer in Broad Top Coal. 56 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

EVANS, McCONNELL & EVANS, Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. Broad Top City, Huntingdon county.

ANDREW PATRICK, Miner & Dealer in Broad Top Semi-Bituminous Coal; Coalmont, Huntingdon county, Pa.

OWEN & LAMBERT, Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. Address, Owen & Lambert, Broad Top City.

PREMIUM AWARDED TO H. T. STAINS, of Scottsville, Huntingdon county, Pa., for the best specimen of marble work. Send on your orders soon. Scottsville, Oct. 21, 1856-1y.

LEAD PIPE for sale at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon.

PORCELAIN BOILERS and PANS of every description, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by apr. 8. JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

KEYSTONE STATE SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE, warranted to make soap without lye, and with little trouble. It makes hard, soft, and fancy soaps. For sale at the cheap Drug and Fancy Store of HENRY McMANIGILL. Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

BAY RUM—A genuine article for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

GLASS of all sizes from 8x10 to 20x30, received and for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

CITRATE of Magnesia for sale at the New and Cheap Drug Store in Huntingdon, Pa.

SUPERIOR HORSE BALLS, at McMANIGILL'S.

SUPERIOR VANILLA BEAN for sale at the Cheap Drug Store, Market Square.

FANCY SOAPS, At the Cheap Store of H. McMANIGILL.

SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup for the cure of Consumption, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

500 CHESTNUT POSTS for Sale by (sept10) CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

BALSAM FIR for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of H. McMANIGILL.

TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

LEMON SYRUP, a genuine article, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

FRESH lot of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for sale at McManigill's Cheap Drug Store.

HUSBAND'S celebrated Calcined Magnesia, for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

SPERMACETI, a prime lot, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Sarsaparilla, and DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, for sale at the cheap Drug Store, by HENRY McMANIGILL.

FRESH lot of Clarified Table Oil for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

GENUINE Electric Oil for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square.

500 BUSHELS of Dried APPLES, wanted in exchange for our goods. Dec. 17, 1856. LOVE & McDIVIT.

DR. SANFORD'S Invigorator or Liver Remedy, can be had at the cheap Drug Store of apr29 HENRY McMANIGILL.

HIDES & TANNERS OIL.—1000 DRY FLINT HIDES; 100 Bbls. TANNERS OIL. For sale by J. PALMER & CO. MARKET Street WHARF, PHILADELPHIA. May 12, 1857.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that an application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county by the members of the Presbyterian Congregation of Cottage Church and vicinity, to grant a charter of Incorporation, and to constitute them and their successors a body politic and corporate in law, by the corporate name of the "Cottage Presbyterian Congregation," and if no sufficient reason be shown to the contrary, the said Court will at its next session (August,) decree and declare them a corporation or body politic, according to the articles and conditions in their petition set forth and contained. M. F. CAMPBELL, June 10, 1857. Prothonotary.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—The "May Flower" arrived in port last week, having on board, a new and splendid assortment of Groceries, Confectionaries, Provisions, &c., &c., all of which are offered for sale at the Cheap Store of LOVE & McDIVITT, consisting of Hams, Shoulders, Salt and Fish, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, molasses, Cheese, Crackers, Nuts, Raisins, Figs, Tamarind, Rice, Sago, Tapioca, Orange Syrup, Pickles, Oranges, Lemons, Oils, Candles, Tobacco, Segars, Fruits and Confectionaries of all kinds, all of which will be disposed of at the LOWEST FIGURE, for cash or country produce. Purchasers are invited to call and see and examine for themselves.

LOVE & McDIVITT.

Huntingdon, May 20, 1857.

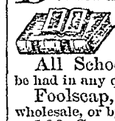
THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that

they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

BOOKS! BOOKS! 40,000 Volumes of new and popular Books, embracing every variety usually kept in a Philadelphia Book Store, and many of them at half the Publisher's retail prices, the subscriber now offers to the public.



All School Books used in the county can be had in any quantities at retail and wholesale rates.

Foolscap, Letter, and Wrapping paper, wholesale, or by the ream.

100 Superior Gold Pens with Silver and Gold cases, from $1 upwards.

Also Pocket and Pen Knives of Rogers' and others' best manufacture.

100 Splendid Port Monuiaes and Pocket Books at 20 cts. and upwards.

3,000 pieces Wall Paper of the latest and prettiest styles, just received from New York and Philadelphia, prices from 10 cts a piece and upwards.

500 beautifully painted and gold gilted Window Shades at 44 cts. and upwards.

The public have but to call and examine, to be convinced that in buying of the above stock they will be pleased and also save money. Remember the place, corner of Montgomery and Railroad streets. WM. COLON.

Huntingdon, April 16, 1856.

NEW DRUG STORE.

DR. J. S. GRIFFITH, *Superintendent.*

HAVING purchased from Wm. Williams & Co., their stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints & Brushes, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Fluid, Camphene, Turpentine, Alcohol, and a general assortment of Artists' Colors & Brushes, Spices of all kinds, Window Glass of all sizes, Putty, all kinds of Varnish, Japan, Copal, Nos. 1 and 2, Coachbody and Black Spirit, Pure Cod Liver Oil, for the cure of Rheumatism, Scrofula, Gout, Lumbago, Tetter, Chronic Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, White Swelling, Glandular Swelling, Pulmonary Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Rickets, and all diseases of the skin, by the gallon, quart or smaller quantity, the Balm of a Thousand Flowers, *the greatest remedy for Baldness and purifying the Skin*, of the age. John H. Patchorp's celebrated cure for Fever and Ague. No Cure No Pay. Price $1. Fine Tobacco and Segars. All the above, with all articles generally kept in a Drug Store, for sale cheap.

☞Physicians Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded.

Store, Market Square, opposite Couts' Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. HENRY McMANIGILL.

November 26, 1856.

THE NEATEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES, JUST RECEIVED BY LEVI WESTBROOK.

Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine my beautiful assortment of Boots and Shoes of all sizes, of the latest styles, for all ages.

Huntingdon, June 4, 1856.

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITORS, AND FASHIONABLE HATS,

SELLING AT VERY LOW PRICES, AT H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

Huntingdon, Pa.

STAUFFER & HARLEY. CHEAP WATCHES and JEWELRY, wholesale and retail at the "Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store," No. 96, North Second street, corner of Quarry, Philadelphia.

Gold Lever Watches, full jewelled 18 carat cases,	$28 00
Gold Lepines,	24 00
Silver Lever Watches, full jewelled,	12 00
Silver Lepine, jewels,	9 00
Superior Quarters,	7 00
Gold Spectacles,	7 00
Fine Silver do,	1 50
Gold Bracelets,	3 00
Ladies' Gold Pencils,	1 00
Silver Tea Spoons, set,	5 00
Gold Pens with Pencil and Silver Holder,	1 00

Gold Finger Rings, 37½ cents to $80; Watch glasses, plain, 12½ cents; Patent, 18¾; Lunett, 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for. STAUFFER & HARLEY.

On hand, some Gold and Silver Levers and Lepines, still lower than the above prices. October 1, 1856-1y.

WILLIAM HENRY LEAS. SAMUEL HARSH.

LEAS & HARSH, BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS, DES MOINES, IOWA.

We buy and sell Eastern Exchange and Land Warrants—select and enter land with cash or warrants—pay taxes—invest money—make collections—and attend to legal business generally.

ALSO,

LEAS & HARSH, BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS, LEAVENWORTH CITY, KANSAS.

One of the Partners has located at Leavenworth City, and will transact all business connected with the Banking and Real Estate business. For a few months yet, correspondents will address us at Des Moines.

REFERENCES:

W. S. Gilman, 99 Beaver St., New York.
Seiger, Lamb & Co., North Third St., Phila.
James, Kent & Santee, " "
Scrill & Lefevre, " "
Drexill & Co., Bankers, " "
Chubb Bros., Washington City, D. C.
Edward Showers, Carlisle, Pa.
Hon. J. H. Graham, "
Wm. B. Leas, Esq., Shirleysburg, Pa.
David Blair, Esq., Huntingdon, Pa.

March 18, 1857-1y.

SPRING GOODS.—NEW STORE IN WEST HUNTINGDON!

WILLIAM J. GEISSINGER respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a new store in West Huntingdon, near the old Juniata bridge, where he will be glad to receive the calls of those who may be willing to patronize him. His stock consists of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Queensware,
Hardware,
Boots & Shoes,

Hats and Caps, &c., &c., to which the attention of buyers is invited. Almost every article usually kept in country stores can be found among my stock. All of which will be sold cheaper than the cheapest!

☞Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

WM. J. GEISSINGER.

West Huntingdon, April 8, 1857.

FRED. LIST'S BOTTLING ESTABLISHMENT, HUNTINGDON, PA.

Mr. LIST invites the attention of the public to his *establishment, where he is now prepared to furnish* MINERAL WATER AND SARSAPARILLA, and bottled PORTER and ALE, at as cheap rates as any other establishment in the State.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes to receive a continuance of the same.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Establishment one door east of Jackson's Hotel.

May 20, 1857. R. C. McGILL & CROSS.

Alexandria, April 29, 1857.

OLD MOSE AT HOME!

If you don't believe it, call at his new store room in Market Square,